

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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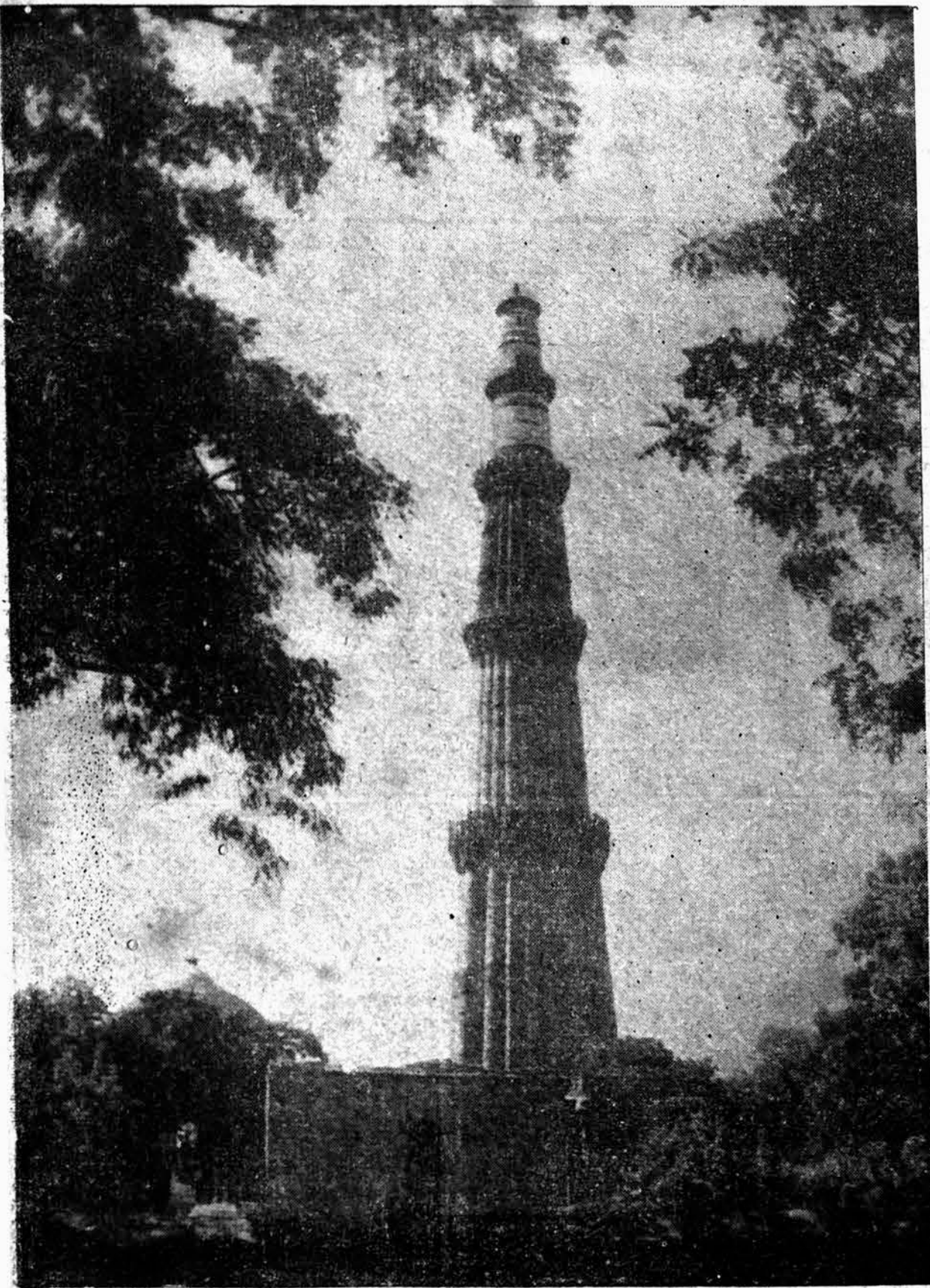
BOMBAY: JUNE 19, 1938.

PRICE: TWO ANNAS

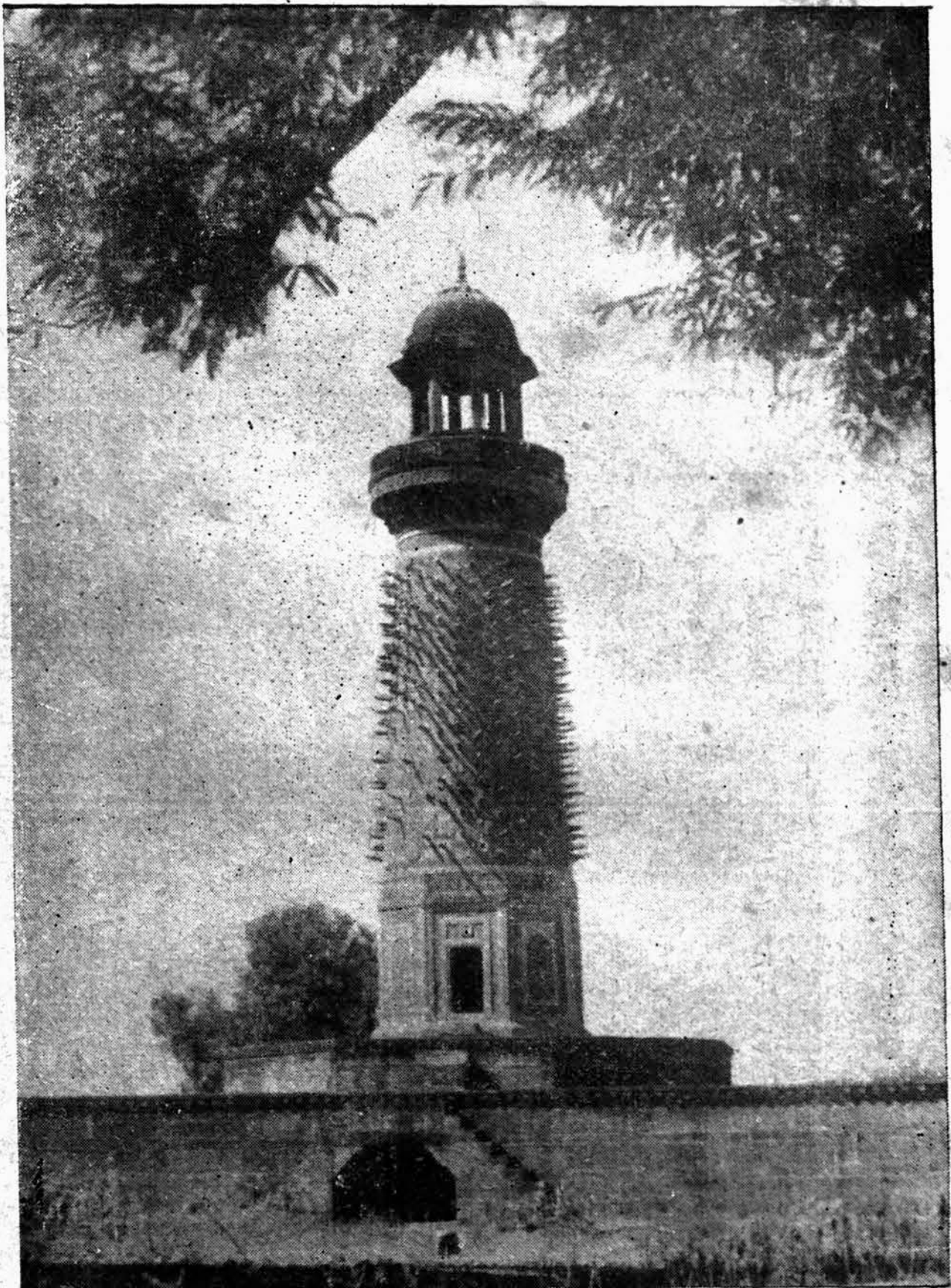


AWAITING
THE
CATCH

—M. K. Amin

**"QUTAB MINAR"**

This masterpiece of Mahomedan architecture at Delhi was built by Qutab-ud-Din in the 13th Century. It is of red and yellow stone and is 238 ft. high.

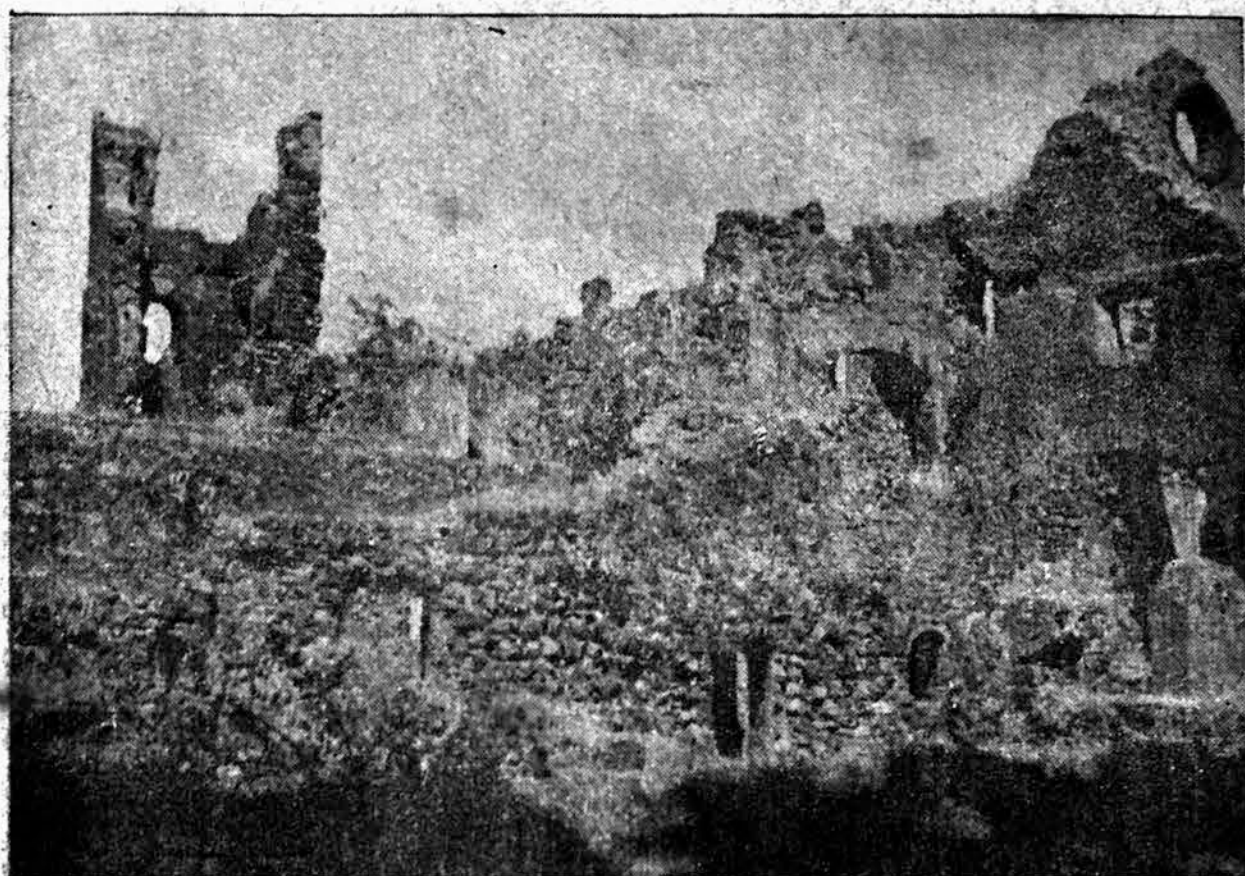
**"HIRAN MINAR".**

This beautiful minar at Fatehpur Sikri was built by the Emperor Akbar in memory, it is said, of one of his favourite elephants named "Hiran."

(Photos by M. M. Mistri).

**"The Joy of the Swing"**

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



Ruins of Bassein Fort: The fort was built by the Portuguese in 1667 and later bombarded by the Marathas.
(Photo by S. Michael.)



Field-Marshal Goering inaugurates the Munich-Vienna Road by digging the ground with his spade.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 19, 1938.

This Is Confidential

I have seen the new Metro. I saw it on the second day, because the tickets on the first were too expensive and in one way or another I have contributed plenty to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. So I picked the day after, when conditions were normal and there were no society high-hatters sitting around me. I like to see a picture in comfort, but with the enthusiasm that even the second day witnessed, there was not a chance.

The scene was reminiscent of any Pateti day. The irony of it was that it should take place so early in June. This little community turns up everywhere. It's good to see it prosper.

* * * * *
Meanwhile, in the cinema circles there has been a storm brewing. Some say that it is going to burst one of these days, when the owners of other cinemas are going to call a hartal as a mark of protest at the permission granted to M. G. M. to build this colossus in their midst. They might even organise a demonstration, when our cinema owners will march through the city, shouting for the first time: "United We Stand". I want to know what they have been doing all these years?

Did they have to wait and see this structure go up in front of their very eyes to realise that it would take away a big slice of their trade? Didn't they have an example in the Metro at Calcutta? Why have they, who normally hardly speak to each other, suddenly awakened to unite now?

* * * * *
For many years, the cinema owners of Bombay have had only one idea in mind. They wanted to cut each other's throats. Had they united earlier, they could have forced the distributors to give them a choice of better pictures than they have been showing for some time. All these years the public have been at the mercy of a handful of proprietors who were a bit too sure of themselves.

They went further. They even went to the extent of stifling legitimate criticism of their pictures, some of which, to say the least, were terrible, but which they had to show because of their bad contracts. The public have wasted a lot of good money on these pictures which should have been condemned in any fair press. But there was always a threat of withdrawing the advertisements and so the public suffered.

* * * * *
To-day these same proprietors are taking deputations to those in high authority to see if nothing can be done for them. They want the public to sympathise in their cause. This is confidential, but I am not a bit sorry for them. I think this is one time when the

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

Men may doubt what you say, but they will believe what you do.

—ANON

By D. F. KARAKA

cinema proprietors should be left to fight out their own battle, without any help from the people or the Government.

But that does not mean that I want all those One-two's and Two-four's which we pay to go into the pockets of unknown gentlemen in America. I think we could arrange somehow to have some of it retained in India. It would help the Government Exchequer. How exactly this is to be done, I am not going to attempt to say. After all a journalist is not supposed to do the work of a high Government Official without being paid for the job. If I was a Finance Minister I would worry about it. Meanwhile I enjoy my quiet sleep, free from all worries how to tax the fabulous income of Metro Goldwyn-Mayer.

* * * * *
And I have reasons for not caring what happens to the rest of our cinema proprietors. There are cinemas in Bombay, where a man cannot take his coat off, however killing the heat, may be, because European gentlemen in the Two-Four seats don't like it. Our Cinema houses are run with

the sole idea of pleasing its European clientele. And that is what I don't like about it. This country of ours wants to feel free and not be bound by regulations which others have made for themselves.

There are, moreover, some very dilapidated cinemas, which should have been scrapped long ago. Or if they are not scrapped, then they should be run at half charges. A great many of them are not air-conditioned and if they are, then the air-cooling plant does not work satisfactorily. If the public had been really satisfied with the way cinemas were conducted in Bombay, they would never have allowed M.G.M. to put up a cinema and take this slice off the earnings of our own cinema proprietors. The trouble is that we are far from satisfied.

* * * * *
But to come now to the new Metro. Frankly as a structure it shocked my artistic senses. There is too little of Metro in it and too much of Goldwyn and Mayer. Its effort to mix Oriental Art with Western neo-Georgian architecture is a little sickening. Its too gaudy for my liking.

It has its good points. I like the high wooden panelling. I like the thickness of the carpets that run all down the foyers. I like the idea of the two long bars. I like the tone of their sound machine and the clarity of the screen. I like the murals, but would rather have found them in an Indian National Gallery. But in the new Metro they were incongruous and very out of place. It was almost a sacrilege to prostrate Indian art side by side with the pictures of the Hollywood stars. You just can't have Robert Taylor next to an Indian mural.

* * * * *
Inside the theatre the colour of the walls and ceiling is of a pinkie-yellowish—something which turns my liver inside out. I don't see what a carved screen does in front of the house. I find the leg-room in the Two-four seats not enough for the price that we pay for them. I also don't like the Two-twelve seats called the "Royal" circle. Why royal? For eight annas more?

These are all little details, but they are important details just as every four annas that is paid at the Box office is an important detail to the exchequer of M.G.M. So let us look after our annas too.

* * * * *
One other thing worried me intensely. As you go up the stairs you find on your left a sort of dressing table, complete with mirror. There is nothing on it, nor is it of any particular beauty. It is an eyesore—as large as that table itself. Every bit of it—wood, mirror and decoration—hurts. And only one thing can be done to remedy this and that is to have it taken away and put it in the ladies' cloak room where it probably belongs.

As I entered the main foyer, I saw on a notice board, telegrams from this and that M.G.M. star. Now, one doesn't mind if a new cinema does a little publicity. But did Mr. Gable really get so hot and bothered about the opening of a new cinema in Bombay or was it just a publicity man getting over-enthusiastic about his job? We Indians will believe a lot of things, but don't try us too far.

* * * * *
These are some of the little things that I noticed. Some of you may disagree with me on many points. Others may even think I am right. But, my opinion still remains the same, no matter in how small a minority or great a majority I am. It is my own personal opinion and that is why I am telling it to you in the strictest of confidence. If you must talk about it when you go to see things for yourself, be sure you are not overheard by some high authority of the M.G.M. saying: "I think this colour is little too loud."

We wait, therefore, to watch developments. When the time comes we will express our views on this controversy between the cinema proprietors and the foreign intruder. Meanwhile let us see a few good pictures. The cinema owners have made enough out of us to make sure that the rest of their lives they will not live in poverty. Believe me.



Scene from Annual Easter Pageant in Zion National Park, showing the "Christus" (second from left) being led before the court of King Herod to stand trial. He is guarded by Roman soldiers.

Raja Mahendra Pratap

Born at Mursan, Dist. Aligarh, U.P. India, on the 1st of December, 1886, as the third son of Raja Ghan Shyam Singh Bahadur. Adapted by Raja Harnarain Singh of Hathres, who lived at Brindaban, Dist. Muttra. Hathres. Raj fought against the British, lost Hathres and settled at Brindaban. Educated at M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Married to a younger sister of H.H. Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jind in the Punjab.

I together with my wife travelled round the world in 1907. In 1908 I made up my mind to give away my property for educational purposes. Established Prem Maha Vidyalaya and gave in trust half of my property. It is a technical college where literary subjects are also taught.

The landed property, villages, given to Prem Maha Vidyalaya brought yearly net income of Rs. 27,500. Now the income is over thirty thousand rupees per year. I gave further twenty-five thousand rupees for schools in villages and ten thousand rupees for a Co-operative Bank of the village people.

I started weekly newspapers and edited them myself. I organized some preaching groups. I was thus engaged in social service.

When war broke out I went to Europe. I left India on the 20th December 1914. Mr. Harish Chandra, eldest son of Mahatma Munshiram, founder of the Gurukul, Kaneri, went with me as my Secretary.

I was invited to Berlin. I was received by Kaiser. At the head of Indo-Turco-German mission I travelled to Afghanistan. At Constantinople we were received by the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan

Indian Prince, Now In Exile In Japan, After Years Of Revolutionary Activity, Describes His Plan Of World Federation Through Cultural Contact

(From A Special Correspondent)

gave me a special letter of introduction to the King of Afghanistan.

We formed a Provincial Government of India in 1915. I was its president, Moulana Barkatullah was the Premier and Moulana Ubaidullah was the Home Minister.

After the war I became an Afghanistan citizen and travelled several times round the world in the interest of Afghanistan, India and humanity.

I came in close touch with some high officials of Soviet Russia, Japan and China. I lectured widely in the United States of America.

Since 1929 I am publishing "World Federation". It was started at Berlin, then it was also issued from U.S.A., but since November 1930 it has always been published either in Japan or China. Now we have its regular office at Kodaira Maru, Koku-bunji, Tokyo Fu, the center for Japan of World Federation.

Plan Of World Federation Centre

There is no doubt that in making Japan what it is to-day the Aryan culture has played a very great part. The foundation of this country is laid on the Buddhist ideals and the Shinto cult, both of the Indian origin. But the modern Japan learned all what was to learn from the modernized Europe and adapted it to its own surroundings. The re-

sult is a perfect blend of the East and West—a blend which can be more easily adapted by the Eastern countries. I thought and think, therefore, that our Aryan (Indian) students should come to Japan and learn modern industries here. At the same time they should not take in the expansionist tendencies of Nippon. This is only possible if we have our own students' home here under control. This our World Federation Centre for Japan provides.

We mean to have a students' home for Aryan students our Centre for Japan. We shall invite the students from Iran to Asam and keep them here for a year under our supervision. We shall teach them Japanese language, Japanese culture and Japanese way of life. Then we shall help them to enter Japanese schools and Japanese factories. If we shall have sufficient money for the purpose we shall build for them an apartment house in the heart of Tokyo. There they could live for another year under our control and study in Japanese schools and factories. After

two years we shall recommend to them some Japanese families and boarding houses where they could stay for another year or two and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with Japan on the basis of our teachings.

Supposing we can have sufficiently large amount of money, we plan to have models of machines and industrial plants on our premises. Factory owners are a bit shy to allow our students to learn industries, but we can easily find Japanese teachers and engineers to teach our boys and girls.

We have already built five cottages just to make an humble start. We have the prayer and the meeting cottage in the middle. Six Religious symbols stand around; Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Shinto and Muslim. We, of course, believe that all the religions are from God and only the ignorant does not see their unity. We have a guest house for temporary visitors. For teachers we have a separate cottage. Common kitchen and bath are built, too. I have my hut. But the main double storey building for the students is not built for lack of funds. We need five thousand Yen to complete it. And if it is not completed within the next three months the cost may go up as the prices are running high.

Johore Sultan's New Romance

British Govt. Oppose Marriage With English Girl

SINGAPORE, (By Mail).

Multi-millionaire Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, who seven weeks ago divorced his Scottish wife by pronouncing the Malayan word "Talak" ("Get out"), arrived here by aeroplane from Sumatra.

With him in the plane was an English girl, 24-year-old Miss Lydia Cicely Hill a former cabaret girl of Herne Bay.

Fifteen months ago at Miss Hill's seaside home, Mayfair Court, there was a £5,000 jewel robbery.

Two pieces of the missing jewellery according to the description issued, were inscribed "With all my love, S.I." Beneath was a crown.

The marriage may not now take place. It is believed in Singapore that the British Government has intervened in the romance, and it is thought significant that the Johore Official Gazette contains no reference to the Sultan's return from holiday in Ceylon.

These reports were strengthened when it was seen that the Sultan and Miss Hill made no public appearance together.

A joint shopping expedition which the couple had planned was suddenly cancelled. Crowds who waited in Singapore's fashionable streets to see a future Sultana were disappointed.

A woman friend of Miss Hill in Singapore said:

"I shall be surprised if the wedding takes place. Lydia does not seem to relish the loneliness that would be the life of a reigning princess."

"Despite the splendour of the Sultan's palace and the fabulous extent of his fortune, Lydia has not been carried away."

It is believed in Singapore that the sixty-five-year-old Sultan will defy Government interference once he persuades Miss Hill to accept his hand and throne.

On the day of his divorce from Mrs. Helen Wilson, of Glasgow—a divorce carried out by his saying

"Get out" three times—the Sultan said:

"I am not worried about the Government. I am free now to marry any woman I want." In Herne Bay Lydia's father, Lieutenant Hill an ex-Navy Officer, said: "I cannot comment on my daughter's meeting with the Sultan. Nor can I approve or disapprove of any possible match until I hear from my wife and daughter."

Before the Sultan of Johore can remarry he will have to obtain release under English law from his marriage to Mrs. Helen Wilson, whom he married under British and Islamic law.

This was emphasised by the Imam of Woking Mosque where the ceremony in the Moslem faith took place seven years ago.

Afterwards the couple were married at Princes'-row Register Office, Kensington.

The Imam told the "Daily Herald" that the validity of the recent divorce by the Sultan by repeating the Malayan word Talak ("Get out") four times would not be recognised by British law.

"It is very largely a question of which law the ex-Sultana appeals to in her present position," he said.

"If she decides to take her stand under English law, as she is entitled to do, she may seek divorce proceedings in the ordinary way of this country."

A rich Englishman touring Canada was staying in a wayside hotel. One night it was very cold and the Englishman, feeling it pretty badly, came downstairs early next morning to get warm. At the same time a trapper who had been out to look at his traps, came in at the door.

Iceicles were hanging from his moustaches.

With a pitying expression the Englishman said:

"I say, old man, which room did you sleep in?"

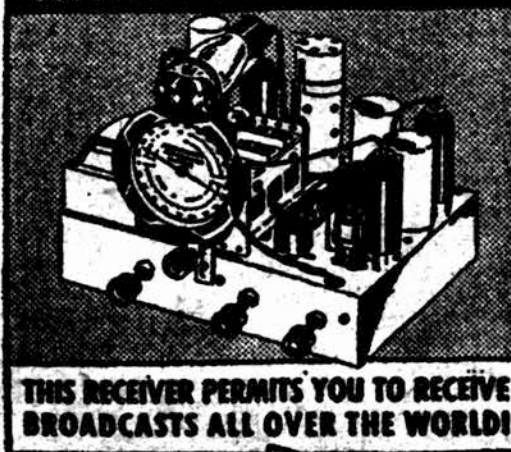
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GHATOTKACH:

The Story Of A Forgotten Cave Near Ajanta

(By MORESHWAR DIXIT).

How many of us know that in the vicinity of the world-famous Ajanta Caves there are about two or three caves that are almost neglected and left to the ravages of wind and rain? While we know so much about the Cave-temples of Ajanta monastery and its unique picture-galleries, the smaller caves in the Ajanta range remain hidden and unnoticed.

I wonder, if anybody dreams even of their existence, not to speak of the immense possibilities of a very valuable side-light that they are likely to throw on the history of our medieval times.

We do not even know when the last few caves of the Ajanta monastery were under construction the Buddhist monks were also busy in excavating another cave, not far off from Ajanta and amidst even more beautiful surroundings:

Eleven miles to the west of Ajanta caves, 3 miles south of the Khandesh limits, in a very delightful gorge near the village of Jinjala, are the Ghatotkach caves, consisting of two Buddhist excavations, a large and a smaller cave.

The road passes through very thick jungles and the high cliffs of the Jinjala Fort and it is with considerable difficulty that one reaches the caves.

Main Vihara

Immediately when we enter the caves we come in front of a very big twenty-pillared Vihara, measuring 78 x 79 ft., with the front aisle somewhat bigger than the width of the cave. All the pillars in the cave are richly carved in the same style as at Ajanta. On one of the pillars in the side wall there is a small figure of seated Buddha, over which there is an inscription describing the "Tathagata" doctrine of the Buddhists. "Tathagata" explains the 'Coming' the Buddha for the enlightenment of the world and is soon in many caves such as Kanheri and on many of the Stupas in Northern India.

In the middle of the back-wall there is an ante-chamber with two pillars in the front and in the shrine behind it there is a colossal figure of Shakyamuni in the teaching posture (Vyakhyana Mudra) seated on a throne with gigantic fly-flap bearers and Ganas in the clouds.

In front of the throne there is the famous Wheel of the Law (Dharma-Chakra) of the Buddhas, by the side of which there are two beautifully carved figures of couchant deers and two kneeling figures in entire relief and four others in half-relief from the throne. All round the Vihara there are seven small cells for the monks to live in.

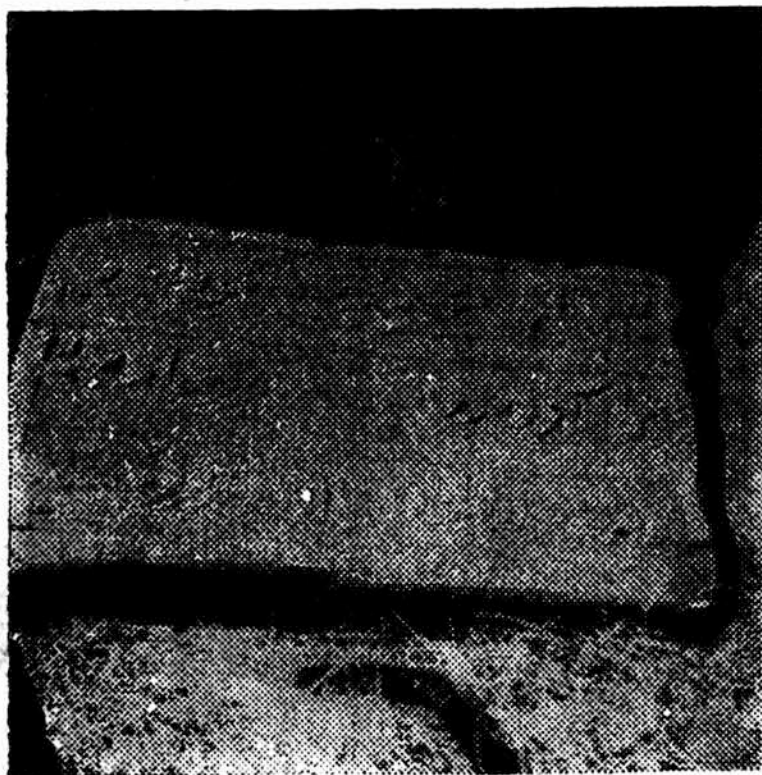
In the extension of the front aisle there is small relic-shrine reaching the ceiling, over which there is a circular Padma canopy. In the same recesses there are many Dagobas and a number of standing and squatting Buddhas cut into the wall. But all these figures seem to be of a very later date than the cave itself.

The porch of the cave has three doors and has two chapels at both the ends. The plan of the cave exactly resembles the caves XXIV and XXV at Ajanta.

Important Inscription

On the main wall near the entrance there is a big two-foot inscription by the Vellura chiefs, cut into very small, well-formed and definite characters. There are about 17 lines and each line contains one verse written in Paschmi script.

The inscription gives the pedi-



An Inscription from Jinjala Fort.

gree of one, Hastibhoja, who was a Minister of the "Vakataka" King of Devsena, in whose reign the caves XXIV and XXV at Ajanta were excavated. Though the lower half of the inscription is almost obliterated by percolation of water over it on account of its exposed situation, the existing part gives us very valuable historical details.

The House of the Velluras seems to have served the Vakataka kings whose powerful dominion extended all over the Deccan, from the North of Godavari upto the Nerbada river in the 5th century for generations together and they seem to have occupied many important responsible posts in the kingdom. The cave No. XVI at Ajanta was built in the life time of Hastibhoja's father. The Ghatotkach cave is an exact copy of the cave No. XVI at Ajanta and the similarity of its structure is almost striking.

Another Cave

Adjoining the big Vihara cave there is another small cave, the front of which is supported by two pillars and two pilasters. The cave lies in almost ruined condition. A very interesting sculpture in one of the compartments of this cave is a representation of four-deers with one common head. This kind of sculpture is also found in Cave No I at Ajanta and Mr. Gulam Mahmad Yazdani, the Director General of Archaeology at Hyderabad, in his monumental work on Ajanta Frescoes, makes a special reference to this figure in relation with the Ghatotkach Caves.

The Ghatotkach Caves were first brought to the notice of the public by Surgeon Bradley, in the year 1853 and a very detailed account of these appears in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (No. 117, Vol. V) and in the Khandesh Number of the Bombay Gazetteer.

James Burgess's valuable work on the Rock-cut Temples also alludes to the historical importance of the Ghatotkach inscription.

Why the Caves should be call-

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A Distant View Of Ghatotkach Cave

ed after Ghatotkach, the Demon-son of Bhima, the Pandava Prince is not known but the people in the vicinity worship the Buddha in the main shrine as Ghatotkach when a fair is held there annually in his honour.

The Jinjala Fort, through which the road to the caves passes, is also a very ancient fort.

From the many inscriptions found in its Veni buildings from the various coins found in the vicinity (which Mr. R. G. Gyani, of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay very kindly read for me) it appears that the fort once occupied a very strategically important position in the reign of the grand children of Allaudin Khilji (in the year 1333).

After 4 days

-I began to look upon life in a different manner.

HERE is the story of a woman who had arrived at the point where she felt that "she had nothing to live for." She wrote:

"I was a wreck bodily and mentally owing to weakness and I felt as if I had nothing to live for. I began taking Sanatogen and after 4 days I felt a new woman. I began to look upon life in a different manner, with a brighter, happier outlook. My nerves have improved enormously, I feel stronger, my appetite is wonderful. My friends remark: 'You look just as you did before you had your illness!'"—Miss A. M.

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Campers at Back to Nature Camp.

BACK TO NATURE CAMP IN INDIA.

Andhra Naturopathic Academy's Move

(From A Correspondent.)

The sixth Naturopathic Training Camp was conducted at Bezvada by The Andhra Naturopathic Academy from 1st, May 1938 to 15th in the spacious mango gardens on the banks of the sacred river Krishna. About fifty campers enjoy-

ed the camp life. The campers included Naturopathic doctors, students, patients and guests.

Various systems of Naturopathy were taught to students, besides practical demonstration being given, by treating the patients in the camp.

The campers lived and moved under the shade of the thickly

grown mango trees during the hot summer days, and many opined that the heat was far less than the one they had ever experienced during their stay in their habitations.

All the campers rose at "Brahma Muhurta" early in the morning. After their morning bed-prayer, the inmates of the camp departed for their morning dip in the river "Krishna," which is flowing near by. Then the programme of the day began with "Bharata Samaja Puja" (Prayer). At seven-thirty in the morning the open air classes began and continued till ten thirty, after which the campers enjoyed a cosmopolitan dinner irrespective of caste-colour or creed. All joined under the one banner of Mother Nature.

Then followed rest until three in the afternoon. Again, classes began at three and continued till five-thirty in the evening. All the campers then went a-walking, practised "yoga asanas" on the sand beds of the river and ran hither and thither. At seven in the evening after the evening prayer, the campers dispersed for their evening meal served under a different tree. Then followed night's rest on the sand beds of the river.

Diet Of Un-cooked Food

All the campers enjoyed full well the life in the camp. The diet of the campers was un-cooked food consisting of vegetables, green leaves, soaked and germinated cereals, fresh fruit, etc.

A stubborn case of consumption with a daily temperature of 102 degrees was one of the cases treated and the patient definitely improved during the short time, temperature becoming normal from the fourth day and the patient gaining in weight and gripping capacity. The patient at the end of the camp was able to walk two miles a day.

The camp was successfully run under the captainship of Dr. V. Murahari Rao, N.D.

THE STRUGGLER

If I was a man with powers unbound,
I would materialise all my dreams.
Perform great miracles till I found,
True happiness.
I'd conquer death, reach immortality,
Undo the past. Remove all hateful things,
That in the end I may exist quite free
From weariness.
But no, my God, I'd soon be bored of ease,
I'd soon be tired of this wretched life.
That knows for certain all its

"Make Up Your Mind First"

How To Make Physical Culture A Success

The show was on. The strong man contracted his great biceps for just a moment, and a murmur of admiration came from the crowd. Then, panther-like, he walked up to the great barbell. Carefully he felt for the centre with his right hand, and, with a mighty effort, he cleaned it to his shoulder. For three seconds he held it there, and then, slowly, he bent sideways under it until it was firmly held at arm's length. Triumphant he straightened his body and stood upright. Like a roll of thunder the applause began, and the crowd rose as one to acclaim the mighty man of muscle.

Two young boys saw and were inspired by the strength and muscularity of the performer, who may have been Sandow, Saxon or any other of the great strong men. The boys wished to be like him.

"How?" asked one.

"It's merely a matter of exercise," replied the other.

That was a mistake which many physical culturists still make. They think that by exercising alone they can become superb specimens of physical development. True, exercises bring some result to nearly all who do them, but to excel and reap the full treasure which is offered, something in addition is required. Sandow did not attain perfection by exercising now and again and living anyhow for the rest of the time.

The first necessity is to make up your mind to be a physical culturist. This may seem simple and obvious, but do not disbelieve it for that reason alone, for the greatest truths of life are known to most people and do not lie in secrets.

"But", some may say, "as soon as we begin exercising we are physical culturists."

This is not so. There are people who passionately declare that they will exercise for ever, only to give up in a week's time. They may start again in a month or so, re-inspired, but they soon lose their inspiration and forget their exercises once more. The only title they deserve is that of "dabblers".

The physical culturist is a man with an aim. He has decided to have a beautiful and strong body, and his decision is irrevocable, and is the first vital step towards the achievement of his ambitions.

Make up your mind that you are a physical culturist. Always remember your decision and you will be well on the high road to success.

ANCIENT MARBLES

Recently Mr. Bernard Shaw rejected an invitation asking him to preside at the annual marbles tournament at Castleford, were the local dramatic society is presenting "Pygmalion" In doing so, Mr. Shaw missed seeing one of the oldest English games.

Marbles has been played from time immemorial the Chinese and Hindus being adepts at the game, and in India at present it has a tremendous following. History tells us that Imperial Augustus played the game as boy and man "cum nucibus" (with nuts), in the company of Moors.

The English Marbles Championship, held at Tinsley Green, Sussex, every year, is comparatively a modern affair being no more than 300 years old, but it has a strong following and is increasing in popularity.—Tit Bits.

successes.

Oh no, my God! I want a life of strife.

—RUDRA KUMAR HURRY.

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A Writer Experiences A Novel

Dr. Hans Kuenkel, Noted German Author, Describes How He Came To Write His Novel "Niklas Von Cues"

I will gladly tell how I came to write my "Niklas von Cues." In the long years during which I worked at this novel, I lived with Niklas as if he were a living person at my side. It was not at all as if he had been dead 500 years, as if he were some great figure of the Past in world history, of whom we think with special interest, certainly, yet who, in the deepest sense, leaves us cold, because he no longer touches us. This was not the case; right from the beginning I stood, as it were, in heart and mind at his side. I was not so much concerned with the thinker and renowned philosopher, with the prince and cardinal, as with the man in his uniqueness, in his manner of living, the man in his striving, the man in his love in his need. So it comes about that for me, it is not a question of Cardinal Nikolaus Cusanus, but of Niklas von Cues, as he was when a boy and as he became again at his death when his honours fell away from him; just as when our time comes, the cloaks which we have donned in our lifetime, will fall from us, by God's will.

I had written a Cusanus novel, had I?

I was almost surprised when I read that in the newspaper. The Latin title has something cold and grand about it. Certainly there was that quality, but it was not the essential, for me the essential was his pulsing living heart.

LOVE GAVE ME INSIGHT

I am always a little anxious when I read criticisms of my book in the paper, criticisms which are like literary lectures and bear the name of some great scholar. Oh, I feel very honoured about it, but they miss the point. The point was seen by another critic who wrote that I must have loved this Niklas von Cues deeply, since I had been able to write in such a manner about him. And here you have at once the answer to your questions as to how I came by such an exact knowledge of all these details. As the authoress, Agnes Harder, wrote to me, it was almost uncanny the way in which I knew the life of this man, as if I had been there. Certainly I got much from books, but not the personal, not the essential things, these are not to be found in books. Love taught me them, and so I was able to write them down. Love has two rare qualities: it gives insight and it does not criticise, it does not judge. If I had, at the outset, criticised and judged, I might perhaps have produced a very nice black and white sketch, but no work of art. Where judgment is to be found in art, it has grown up out of the whole and is not added afterwards. So it is that I have not written about Niklas, but from within Niklas, out of his innermost being. The man in his entirety stood first before my soul, and out of that resulted everything else; as in the case of each one of us, the destiny Life brings flows out of our individuality. As soon as we become conscious of our own individual totality, no fate can any longer get the better of us. Where did I find the key to the soul of the man Niklas? Ah that I don't even know myself. That is the secret

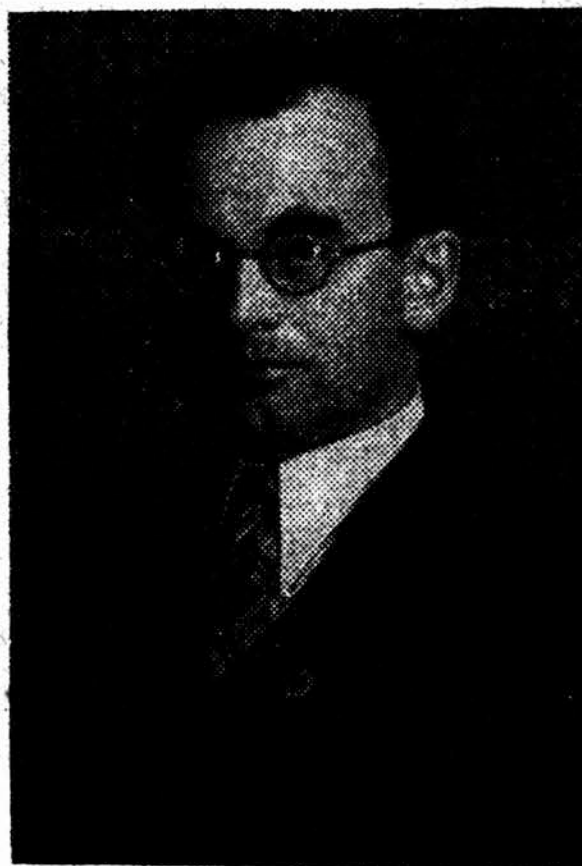
(I had requested my friend Dr. Hans Kuenkel to explain how he came to write his famous novel "Niklas von Cues." I am glad Dr. Hans Kuenkel has kindly sent an interesting account about his novel. The reader will find something very interesting in this account. I must say a word or two to explain how I came to know Dr. Hans Kuenkel. I had read some of his books and I wrote him a letter giving my opinion. I also sent him an account of my visit to the Taj Mahal and how on the banks of Jamuna I thought I heard the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven. In this way our friendship began. Now I shall let Dr. Hans Kuenkel tell his story.—G. M. Jadhav).

action of the artistic conception, the Grace which lies at the heart of all true art.

Just observe, how in life, one event arising out of this individual totality necessarily leads to another. It often happened to me as I designed my work, that I thought, at this point of his development, according to the inner demands of his destiny, this or that event must have occurred, for the creative force of Life demanded it. Then, when I made enquiries, it actually turned out according to historical information that the events which I had expected had taken place, perhaps, what most of all drew me to the life of Niklas von Cues was that the inner demands of his destiny cropped up so unmercifully. He must go out into the world, must leave his mother, wander through the land and settle in Italy. Life forces him to take up the pen in order to compose his great works on reform. He must go forward into the dazzling, blinding light of history: North and South, Germany and Rome, bondage and freedom the past and the future must make a battlefield of his soul and tear him in pieces, as later he was torn by his destiny, quite as a matter of course. However, this "must" of which I speak is a compulsion, not from without, but from within. This "must" is really the motive power of his life, is the man himself, for—the soul of man and his destiny are one.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

I had strange experiences in the three years during which I was writing this book. It often seemed that not only my hand but also my feet were guided. I remember one summer evening in 1934, when we were wandering through the Eifel, my wife and I, and wearied we came to rest in the spot, Munstermaifeld. We looked at the beautiful church and the old houses in the Kirchplatz. It was only later I learned that in one of these old houses, Nikolaus Cusanus had written his greatest book. But, it is still stranger to me, that as a seventeen year old student in Munchen, I felt an irresistible compulsion and longing to go to certain valleys in the South Tirol. I set out with very little money and wandered through the Dolomites. I came into the Enneberg valley and passed by the ruin of Andraz, through those very regions in which Niklas von Cues had, as bishop, to suffer such a hard lot and which I later described in my book. At last I came to Bozen and there lived upon apples and a wine called "Proter Magdalener", which I bought with my last coppers till my father sent me fresh supplies. At that time I did not suspect that out of these full early days of wandering, I should gather more for my later work than from many a well planned journey undertaken in later years for purposes of study



Dr. Hans Kuenkel.

Since then the South Tirol has grown into my heart. The gift of making the right use of chance and a natural instinct for what may yield spiritual fruit are the best foundations for creative art. To keep the eyes open and yet to be able to dream, that is what makes an artist.

Thus I created this novel more by wandering than by sitting at it and working it out and here I must speak too of wonderful summer days in Manderscheid in the Eifel, whose castles I have also described. That is an ideal goal for the wanderer, there he lives with the villagers and learns to know the wild and lovely German forest through which the Lieser murmurs.

Following the Lieser one comes to Siebenbrunn, which my readers will know, and then down on the Mosel: my long desired Cues! how my heart leapt, when, in a vineyard on the road, I read for the first time:—Property of the Cusanus Hospital. These, then, are to-day actually the same vineyards which Niklas and Klara established out of the inheritance of their father Krietzhenes for their hospital nearly 500 years ago. We come to the riverside pasture in which Niklas played and to the harbour where he worked as a ferry boy and into which his father threw him. Thirty years ago the old folk named this water, "Schmelssgraben" ("Flinditch").

HERE NIKLAS WAS BORN

And there on the left stands the house in which he was born. We enter; it is inhabited by simple folk who still cook at the sooty fireplace where, ages ago, Katharina Krietzin stood. There is the tower and upstairs in the big room, an old tablet informs us that here Niklas was born. This house is no museum, it is lived in to-day as it was in olden times, but that is just what makes the past so wonderfully alive: the old Germany of the time before the Thirty Years War with her power and her abun-

dance, her sun and her fruitfulness.

And then the hospital: a sunny island in the stream of time, forgotten by fate. To-day old folk still live there and drink their beakers of wine in carefree cheerfulness as Bishop Niklas formerly ordained. In timeless peace dream the old cloisters in which is the little cross on the grave of Peter Erklenz, friend and pupil of Bishop Niklas. We go into the library with its fabulous book treasures which the restless Niklas had collected during his many travels. Among them is an elaborate edition de luxe given to him by his friend Pope Enea Silvio. The Americans wanted to acquire this volume and offered several millions, but the institution did not give it up. It knows what a treasure it has in its care. On a table in the centre stand the Cardinal's astronomical instruments, made by himself, who was, indeed, a forerunner of Johannes Kepler; and on a corner shelf lie his enormous saddle bags in which he kept his provisions in those long years when he traversed Germany on horseback. A solemn and yet quite vital atmosphere reigns in this room, with its beautiful pointed arches which rest on a centre pillar and the narrow Gothic windows through which one looks down to the Mosel. It is exactly as if the old Bishop Niklas has only just left the room. But the most moving thing is the copper grave plate below in the chapel, under which rests the heart of Bishop Niklas. This plate shows a noble Nordic visage of great strength. On the side wall is seen the tombstone of his sister Klara, the sculpture bears a sweet feminine German face.

Finally, one word more, as to whether everything actually happened in the way I write of it. I believe so. It was never necessary to use a writer's licence and twist the historical traditions. On the other hand, without having to force myself, I was able to keep to historical facts. If this had been necessary I should not have hesitated to make free use of my writer's licence, for in this I was a poet and not a chronicler. But, it was not necessary. It came about that the destiny of the people agreed exactly with their characters, so that I need alter nothing and that is so because both alike are the expression of the totality (whole being) of the people concerned. If we only listen rightly to life then we discover its inner Truth, and when we have found the inner Truth, the outer follows of its own accord.

Little Tommy was asked the difference between prose and poetry. He pondered awhile and then said, "There was a young man named Rees who went into the sea up to his ankles."

"That's prose," he said, "but if the water had been a few inches higher, it would have been poetry."

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Cycle Racing

Prevailing Ignorance In India Of Recognised Rules And Regulations Governing This Game Is Highly Deplorable

Realising the great importance of the game of Cycle Racing, (which carries more marks at the World Olympic Games than Hockey, Football, Polo and so many other games put together), the Indian Olympic Association, after all, did include cycling events in the All-India Olympic Games. It is a pity, however, that the authorities who organised cycling events this year at the All-India Olympic trials at Calcutta, did not take into consideration any rule whatsoever, without which no cycle-race has ever yet been arranged in any recognised cycling meeting. Fortunately, no good timing or any International record was established. Otherwise, there would have been a great row about the whole management. I do remember my own

By Janki Dass, Racing-Cyclist (Representative of India at British Empire Games.)

case when two years back I won the Punjab Olympic 50-Miles Competition. Road Race in two hours 4 minutes 18 1/5 seconds, a record timing (better than the British Amateur Record), which the Punjab Olympic Association refused to recognise on the plea that the Association was ignorant of the rules of the game and I was given a certificate without the timing being inscribed on it. The Indian Olympic Association, being a body which controls all the Provincial Associations, in spite of taking action in this direction, committed the same blunder itself.

It is very strange to note that

in spite of cycling having been going on in India for the last 30 years or more, no rule has ever yet been laid down to control this great game and the authorities concerned are still in the dark even about the kind of Olympic Cycling Events. The crude way in which cycling events have been taking place in India, if revealed, would simply surprise the Olympic World.

Being the first cyclist to represent India at any International Meet and having acted as one of the officials at the various recognised cycling meetings in Australia, I feel it my duty to give in detail the kind of Cycling Events and the latest rules that govern them.

It is high time now that the Indian Olympic Association as well as the various Provincial Associations took steps to take the proper advantage of my representation at the Empire Games and thus to organise cycling events on the basis of Olympic Rules. This sport must be taken into hand very seriously by the Indian Olympic Association, especially when it has been declared officially by one of the few greatest cycling authorities in the world (Mr. E. J. Southcott) that "The standard of cycling in India is as high as that of any other nation", and that "Indian Cycling would be put up on the map of World Athletics as the next World Olympic Games 1940."

So here is the material that I have collected from my recent trip to Australia:—

KIND OF CYCLING TRACKS

There are six kinds of cycling tracks:—

1. Wooden track.
2. Bitumen track.
3. Dirt track.
4. Grass track.
5. Hilly track (not too hilly).
6. Plain roads.

Olympic events take place only on wooden tracks and on hilly roads.

Other tracks are also used all over the world for the respective national cycling contests.

KINDS OF CYCLING EVENTS

In order to understand the different kinds of cycling events, it must be made clear how starts are given.

There are three kinds of starts:

1. Standing start.
2. Flying start.
3. Rolling start.

STANDING START

The standing start is given in two ways:—

Release start: The saddle of the cycle is held from behind by one of the officials who releases it at the report of the gun. No push is to be given at all; it is just a release.

Push start: In this case the official who holds the machine, gives the strongest possible push, without however crossing the starting line, at the report of the gun.

FLYING STARTS

These are meant for time trial events only. The competitor crosses the starting line at full speed.

ROLLING STARTS

Riders are started off about 220 yards before the starting line and they must keep that position till they reach the starting mark. It is very seldom that Rolling Starts are given. These starts are used for scratch events only when

there are too many competitors.

None of the starts mentioned above has ever been used in India with the exception of "Push Start."

There are many kinds of cycling events out of which the following are most commonly used:—

1. Time Trial Events: (Both on track and on road).
2. Sprint Events: (On tracks only).
3. Scratch Events: (On tracks only).
4. Tandem Scratch Events: (On tracks only).
5. Teams Pursuit Events: (On tracks only).
6. Individual Pursuit Events: (On tracks only).
7. Massed Start Events: (On roads only).

With the exception of event No. 3 (Scratch Event), all the events are included in the World Olympic Games. It is very interesting to note that the only event that is known to India is the Scratch Event.

TIME TRIAL TRACK EVENTS

In the World Olympic and British Empire Games or in other International Meets, Time Trial Track Events are run over a distance of 1,000 Metres only. According to the latest rules this event does not require "Push Start". The event requiring individual's own effort, only Release Start is allowed.

TIME TRIAL ROAD RACES

All the Time Trial Events whether road or track, consist of persons riding separately against the clock, their time being taken at the start and the finish.

The usual distance for time trial road races are 25 miles 50 miles, 100 miles and for 12 hours and 24 hours.

The competitors are started off at intervals of one minute, and as they naturally vary in ability there is certain to be continual passing and repassing and so far as possible, any man who overtakes or is overtaken should do so without giving or receiving shelter even momentarily.

These events are popular all over the world, but not included in the International Meets because of the so much time that such races require.

SPRINT EVENTS

All the competitors are put to trial two by two and the winners are selected. The losers thus eliminated, are again put to competition three by three and one winner is selected from each heat. Then reaches the final stage when all the winners are put to trial two by two, and the champion is thus declared.

These events are included in the World Olympic Games, British Empire Games and other International Meets and like Time Trial events for tracks, are run over a distance of 1,000 Metres. Push start is given and time is recorded for the last 220 yards only.

SCRATCH EVENTS

This is the only type of event which is known to India. All the riders are started off together and the first man to cross the finishing line, is declared the winner. Push starts are given and the timing is recorded for the winner's full distance.

There is no such event in the World Olympic Games as it is not always the best who win such events, which require more

(Continued On Page 54)



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PREPARATIONS

The Crowd Has Become Fool Of Dictators

New Menace To Civilization Which Requires To Be Checkmated Betimes

The recent visit of Adolf Hitler to Italy revealed anew the methods used by dictators in handling crowds. Premier Mussolini, as a sage manager, put on popular demonstrations that rivalled those in Germany when the Fuehrer was the host and the Duce the guest. The crowd has become a tool of dictators, says Mr. Andre Maurois, writing in the "New York Times Magazine."

Mass movements which for centuries had been brought about only in time of riot or revolution are to-day deliberately cultivated. It is a grave fact because the most serious decisions—those concerning peace, war, alliances, the future of the world—are effectively suggested to these crowds by leaders who admirably understand collective psychology. This is a science which is becoming more and more necessary, not only to those who hope to use it to win over the masses to their ends but also to those who see this new manner of governing as dangerous and seek to combat it.

In the history of man are found long periods during which crowds are almost impotent. All important decisions are made by a few individuals who never consult the masses. That was true, for example, in the Russia of the Czars, or in the monarchy of Louis XIV. Louis XIV and his Ministers governed the country, declared war, made peace. The idea of appealing to the Paris mob for its advice would have seemed very strange to the men of that time, and even if they had thought of it they would have had no means of putting it into effect.

In other periods the people, at least outwardly, are consulted. But it is the individuals and not when a French peasant, in the town hall of his village, hidden from all eyes by the curtain of the polling booth, decides in his secret heart whether he will vote for the Left or the Right, it is his ideas, his personal needs, which decide him.

Growth Of Civic Consciousness

In the newer methods and in the psychology of crowds which makes them effectual, we find a remarkable trait of our era, which is tending to spread. It is easy to understand why.

The demagogues of the ancient democracies were able to speak to the people in the agoras or forums, because the people, or at least the active section enjoying civic rights, were few in number. Then for centuries this mode of government became impossible. The countries grew up and no tribune's voice could reach the citizens.

A President of the United States was able to tour the States in his train; but he could personally address but a slight proportion of the voters. The laws of individual psychology, and not those of collective psychology, ruled democratic politics up to the war of 1914.

New inventions have been transforming this state of things for the past twenty years. Through the radio and loudspeaker, once again, as in antiquity, a popular orator can speak to an entire nation. A meeting is no longer merely the gathering of a few thousand townsmen; the heads of the great modern States delight in assembling crowds of several million.

Far from fearing these immense convocations, they make

every effort to promote them. Each year the stadiums are more vast, the fields more extended. Scornful of the ballot, hostile to the individual's independence, the dictators ask the crowds to approve their persons and their acts, by cries, by cheering, by unanimous gestures. And the need for imitation is so keen in man that even in France we saw for some months in 1936 how some groups, calling themselves democratic, engaged in a competition of parades and public meetings.

The Herd Instinct

First of all, it must be recognized that men always willingly agree to gather together in crowds because the human species is one of those which lived in bands in their natural state.

In his "Instinct of the Herd," William Trotter, the English psychologist, has shown why certain animals, such as the lion and the tiger, being capable of procuring their food alone, do not fear solitude, and why other species, like the sheep, live in flocks, or like the wolf, in hunting packs. The sheep which strays from the flock will be eaten; the wolf which does not hunt with the pack will die of hunger. These gregarious animals need the approbation of the herd and are happy only when they feel it. Man, also, is an animal of the herd. It is for him a physical pleasure to find himself united with a great number of his fellows who feel, think and act as he does.

The greatest happiness of crowds is unanimity. Those persons who gathered in London on the day of the coronation last May most certainly felt a keen delight in seeing a beautiful medieval procession, gilded coaches, crowns, scepters; but, above all, they enjoyed the perfect harmony which gave them an agreeable feeling of strength and confidence. Crowds are pitiless toward every member of the herd who chances to break the unanimity. This was clearly seen more recently in this same London, when a madman interrupted the minute of silence on Armistice Day. The English public, ordinarily so gentle and so humane, all but lynched the spoilsport, for this public had been deprived by the madman of its most precious pleasure—the marvellous unanimity of its discipline.

Critical Faculty Disappears

In order to attain this unanimity, the men composing a crowd imitate one another constantly. They copy the gestures, attitudes and even the ideas of all the others. Each of them, needing the approval of the herd, renounces thinking for himself, to accept all the suggestions of the crowd. So it can be observed that crowds are always much less intelligent than the most intelligent of those who form them. They align themselves on a level with the mediocre. The critical faculty disappears. The best minds take a singular pride in trampling their intelligence, in forgetting their scruples and their discretion, to make themselves like the herd.

This temporary anesthesia of individuality can produce fine effects. A crowd is courageous in

attack because each of its members thinks more of his neighbour's approval than of his own preservation. Each individual resignedly accepts his own death provided that a collective desire of victory in time of war, a desire of revenge in time of revolution, be satisfied. On the other hand, when fear grips a crowd, this fear, intensified by imitation, becomes panic. If, when fire breaks out in a theatre, each spectator acted as if he were alone, accidents would be fairly rare. But a public prey to a collective fear is like a fleeing herd.

Save for exceptional cases of bestiality or savagery, civilized man shows a certain magnanimity when left to himself. But a crowd composed of civilized men is capable of forgetting the most elementary decency. It will greet with bravos or hurrahs the basest and falsest insults if they are directed at an enemy of the herd. It will exact and contemplate without trembling tortures which would revolt each of those composing it if they were alone with the victim.

One would say that primitive instincts ordinarily subjugated by law are then unleashed. The man merged in a crowd no longer feels responsible for his individual acts. He destroys, plunders, tortures, murders, because his actions no longer seem to him truly his own. For a few minutes he is freed from his conscience and finds himself again a common wolf in the pack, burning to pursue and rend the victim. "A crowd," says an American author, "is a means of authorizing ourselves to a sort of temporary madness, by all going mad at the same time."

"The Leader"

Crowds, because their numbers and their unanimity give them an exaggerated consciousness of their power, have a tendency to forget that another crowd, also strong could be opposed to them. They easily believe that which is agreeable to them; in particular they readily welcome the suggestions of a leader who resembles them. He must not seek to propound subtle and complex ideas. Let us remember the rule of unanimity: it requires that the popular orator find the lowest common denominator among his listeners.

The crowd leader adopts a few very simple themes and reiterates them untiringly. He must be neither skeptical, nor prudent, nor



The Nazi Dictator.

original. "He must remain recognizable as one of the members of the flock, a member of fine stature, more boisterous, richer in means of expression than the ordinary sheep, but as poor as they in critical judgment."

What must these simple ideas be? They must appeal to the instincts and not to reason, for reason is a faculty of the isolated man, not of the crowd. We have said that the crowd is susceptible to fear. First, therefore, the leader must show it an enemy, a hostile group, easy to define. See how, within short intervals in English history, it was easy to arouse crowds first against the Catholics, then against the Protestants, first against King Charles I, then against his murderers; in French history how the same crowds cheered the cart which carried King Louis XVI to the guillotine, then the one which brought the regicides to it.

The crowd, an instinctive being, is responsive also to everything which can satisfy its needs and desires. "I am going to lead you," said Napoleon to his soldiers, "into the rich plains of Lombardy." Finally, because it is always more or less in a state of temporary madness, a crowd is subject to persecution mania.

(Continued on page 46)

BIRTH CONTROL

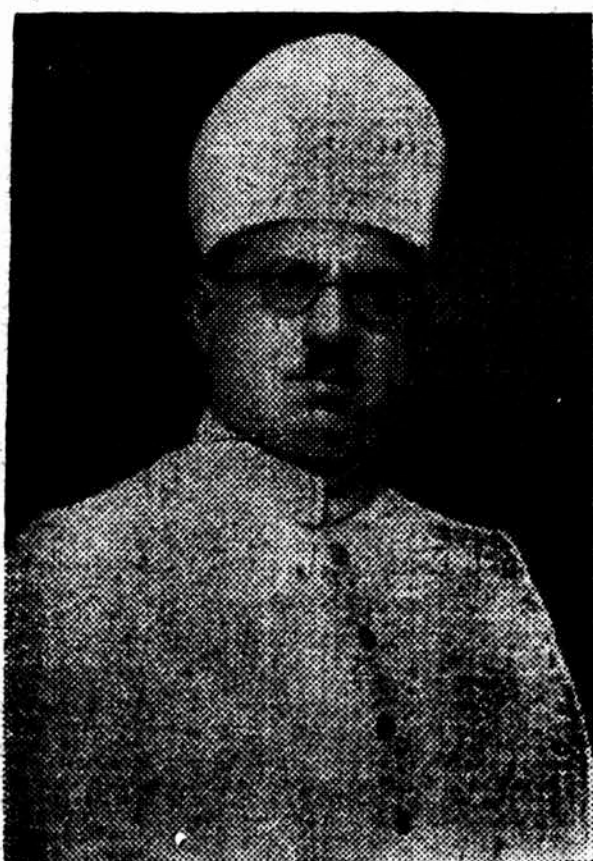
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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS



Prof. H. K. Sherwani, of the Qsmania University, Hyderabad State, who has been selected to represent India at the ensuing 8th International Congress of Historical Science to be held at Zurich towards the end of August.

INDIAN LIBRARIES

DIRECTORY OF INDIAN LIBRARIES, 1938. Published by Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, Hon. General Secretary, Indian Library Association, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

This Directory has been issued under the auspices of the Indian Library Association, a body which owes its inception to the All-India Library Conference which has been holding its sessions from time to time since 1933. We are told that the work of compilation of this directory was entrusted to a committee of members representative of all the Indian provinces and some of the major states and that this committee sent out copies of its questionnaire to nearly 2,000 libraries in the country. But, unfortunately, most of the libraries failed to supply the required information, through apathy and other causes. In consequence, the total number of libraries regarding which statistics are given in the present directory are only about 269. Of these 17 are university libraries, 86 college libraries, 26 school libraries, 9 Government libraries and 131 public libraries.

It is a pity that the committee entrusted with the work of compilation of a directory of this kind should not have exerted itself beyond sending out its questionnaire and noting down only such information as was voluntarily furnished to it. Whatever the excuse, the reader who seeks for information regarding the library facilities existing in even a metropolis like Bombay will be deeply disappointed when he consults the present publication. Even such well-known public libraries as the Sassoon Mechanics Institute Library and the People's Free Reading Room and Library do not at all figure in the list of libraries in the city, while of the college libraries existing in the city only that at the Elphinstone College is mentioned, those at St. Xavier's, Wilson and Government Law Colleges being altogether ignored. Such perfunctoriness is inexcusable in a publication issued with the imprimatur of a responsible body like the Indian Library Association. It is to be hoped that the next edition of the Directory will be free from such shortcomings and that the publication will be a really useful work of reference, as it should be.

STORY OF SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH INDIA

Raja Rao's "Kanthapura" Is A Record Of A Great Awakening

KANTHAPURA, a novel, by Raja Rao, George Allen and Union Ltd., London. 7s. 6d.

If it is true that every great social upheaval throws up a man to tell its epic story. The Civil Disobedience Movement in South India has inspired Raja Rao's novel, "Kanthapura."

There is certainly that epic quality about the style as well as the content of this novel so that Kanthapura no longer remains an unknown village somewhere in the Madras presidency; its story is the story of a million villages, its people—Moorthy and Gowda and Rangamma and Ratna and the rest of them—are the countless peasants of India, awakening after a long spell of serfdom and ignorance.

The theme of "Kanthapura" is the impact of the last Satyagraha movement on the lives of the people living in an obscure Indian village. Though there are occasional references to Mahatma Gandhi and other national figures, no prominent leader appears in the story, the spectacular aspect of the movement in big towns is purposely eschewed and all the implications of the disobedience emerge out of the lives of these simple, poor, illiterate folk. Thus Raja Rao succeeds in emphasizing the essentially mass basis of the movement which gained in strength and tempo with increasing support from the people themselves leading up to an exciting climax where the Satyagrahis clash with the Police—a symbol of the nation's defiant stand against Imperialism.

The characters, as drawn by Raja Rao, are neither cyphers nor heroes but creatures of flesh and blood, swayed by the prejudices and passions men are heir to, but struggling to express their collecting aspirations in a movement, the subtle ethical implications of which are often beyond their comprehension. The novel clearly indicates the religious approach of the Satyagraha movement. This approach, according to many, was inevitable in a country where the illiterate masses understand only the language of religion. The author who does not appear to be a religious man (in the narrow sense of that term) himself does not take a partisan attitude. Like a historian he records unbiased facts. But it was in its broad humanitarian aspect that religion was used in the Satyagraha movement as may be seen from the impetus that it gave to the anti-untouchability movement. It is also to be remembered that religion, to the Indian masses, seems more a social than a metaphysical purpose and we see the temple of

Kanthapura as a community assembly room where panchayets are held and gossip exchanged. Ultimately, indeed, the temple almost symbolically becomes the centre of "illegal" anti-Government activities.

"Kanthapura," as a panorama of the Satyagraha days, appropriately traces the political awakening among Indian women who had until then taken no part in public life. Being more emotional and comparatively free from those material ties of a secure job or inherited property, women were often in the vanguard of the campaign of civil resistance.

THINGS MUST CHANGE.

Economic reality, too, has not been ignored by Raja Rao and the description of the life on Skeffington Coffee Plantation estate gives the necessary background of encroaching capitalism. The hero of the story, in fact, is overwhelmed by the contrast of poverty and riches provided by the Coffee estate and is forced to say in the end: "I have come to realize, bit by bit, when I was in prison, that as long as there will be iron gates and barbed wires round the Skeffington Coffee Estate, and city cars that can roll up the Belhur Mound, and gas lights and coolie cars, there will always be paria and poverty. Ratna, things must change."

Things must change! Haven't they changed enough already when poverty-stricken peasants can dare to stand against the armed might of an Empire? Yes but they must change further. It is thus that the release of the people's will by a political mass movement creates in them a desire for economic and social change.

NOT A TALE OF DESPAIR.

In his Foreword, Raja Rao calls this "the sad tale of a village. But it is certainly not a tale of despair. It is a heartening record of a people's awakening and their fight for their self-respect and national freedom."

Raja Rao has an easy, yet vigorous, style and the novel has a natural flow like the tale told by a grandmother which, indeed, it is purported to be. At some places, however, the language and the ideas expressed are a shade too sophisticated for the village granny. Healthy realism generally characterizes the novel and the characterization is vivid, free from the patronizing attitude of the "intellectuals." But one does wish the author had not followed the example of some other radical Indian writers, and realized that realism need not mean literally translating all the terms of abuse current among street vulgarisms.

K. A. ABBAS.

PROGRESS IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

FURTHER UPWARD IN RURAL INDIA. By Dr. D. Spencer Hatch. Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 2-8.

The teaching and practical work in connection with rural improvement done at Martandam has evoked wide-spread interest. In his earlier book, "Up From Poverty in Rural India," the author delineated the programme of development and in the present book he attempts to show in a practical manner how problems of rural improvement are being and should be tackled. Owing to the diversity of conditions prevailing in different parts of India, the solutions of rural problems cannot be the same everywhere. Neverthe-

less, there are certain basic ideas which are common to the work that has to be done to raise the rural masses from the deplorable state into which they have sunk almost in every part of the country. Social workers will derive immense benefit from reading the book under review, as it is full of useful hints based upon experiment and achievement.

The original Y. M. C. A. triangle consisting of the three sides, spiritual, mental and physical, has now been expanded and has five sides, the additions being the economic and the social aspect. The basic principles are dealt with in the 3rd chapter of the book, headed Building Pillars of Policy,

THE WISDOM OF THE QURAN

THE WISDOM OF THE QURAN. By Mahmud Muhtar-Katircioglu. Eng. Translation by J. Naish, M.A., D.D. Oxford University Press. 5sh.

The Qur'anic sciences form a special discipline in the domain of Islamic learning. There are translations, concordances, commentaries, super-commentaries, analyses, selections and specialized discussions, and their number is legion. It is, therefore, necessary to ponder long before adding to their number. We cannot say that this book will carry us farther on the path of understanding; nor will it bring the Book home to the bosoms of men.

A Turkish General made a selection from the Qur'an. It represents one-fifth of the Book. But it is a selection from each Surah, not a selection arranged either according to subjects or according to chronology. He then wrote an introduction in French, in which theology is mixed up with mysticism, esoterics, and a modernistic interpretation of some of the verses. The General's widow as an act of piety got it translated and published in English.

The Introduction contains a large number of assorted ideas and facts, without any unifying principle. The translation is loose and in many instances, unacceptable. 'Qurba' is rendered 'neighbours'; it really is 'kinsmen' (p. xix). The fifth verse of the Fatiha is rendered: "Guide us in the path of Safety and Well-Being"; it ought to be: "The right path (Pickthall)". Instances of this kind will be found almost on every page, and the author's apology that he is nearer the spirit of the original is difficult of acceptance. There is no index.

A.A.A.F.

the lines of development are described in chapter four bearing the title 'Development out in the Extension Area' and chapter seven is particularly interesting on account of its treatment of cottage occupations. The author writes with enthusiasm born of faith in his work and stimulated by the solid results achieved.

V. G. K.

A SCHEME OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. By A. B. Mande, M.A. Adult Educational Inspector, Co-op. Societies, Fatehpur. Ram Narain Lal Publisher and Bookseller, Allahabad. Price As. 8.

Provincial Governments in India can take a number of useful hints from the scheme of rural reconstruction prepared by the author of this pamphlet. It was drawn up to suit conditions in the U. P. and the Government in that Province, which has already published a scheme of its own, may well consider how far some of the features of Mr. Mande's project can be conveniently adopted. The basis of the whole scheme is the better living society and the spirit of self-rule to be fostered among the village folk. The author has taken great pains to work out his scheme in all its aspects. Like other projects of this nature, it has, of course its snags. But the problem of rural reconstruction itself is so vast and complicated and the prevailing economic conditions are so discouraging that few plans will test of immediate practicability. It is however, useful to have model schemes as guides to the legislator and the administrator.

V. G. K.



The Punjab Rally

The utter helplessness of the Baden Powell Movement is evident from the amusing news Baloo gives in the "Times of India". There are to be two 'great' rallies in India during this year, so Mr. Hogg has whispered into his ears before he left the shores of this country. One will be the Punjab States Rally and the other will be an All-India rally in the Travancore State. For a time it was difficult to make out what a Rally of Punjab States in the Punjab Province would mean. Sir Douglas Young, the Provincial Commissioner of the Punjab, and Mr. Hogg, the Provincial Secretary, are inviting the scouts of all Indian States to enjoy the glorious atmosphere which now prevails in that province. The Indian Headquarters has objected to the 'politics' of the Indian Scout Association, but here is to be staged a 'political game' in scouts' uniform.

We would not have been surprised if there was a commandered grand rally in the Punjab Province, minus the thousands of Seva Samiti Scouts in that Province, but why this sudden outburst of goodwill, fellow-feeling and love for the Indian States? So this Rally of Reactionaries is a clarion call to Indian States to join hands with Sir Douglas Young of the Punjab and Mr. Tyrrell of the Bombay Eastern Bank to crush the National Movement.

We should not here allow the slightest impression to be created that the Indian States are reactionaries and are opposed to the nationalisation of the Scout Movement. On the contrary, the Scout Movement has been more national in some of the major Indian States than in British India. Indian States with a membership of thousands of Scouts like Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Hyderabad have consistently refused to touch the Baden-Powell Movement with a pair of tongs. Recently Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and South Indian States have bid good-bye to the skeleton of the Indian Headquarters and have decided to fly high their independent flags.

It will not be surprising, therefore, that the Grand Rally of Reactionaries will prove a flop and Sir Douglas Young has to remain content with giving his much wanted gracious Imperialist smiles to some of the petty chieftains scattered round the northern tracts. If Sir Douglas will take a tip, I shall suggest to him to present some smart Rover Uniforms to the Zamindars—supporters of the Nawab of Chhatari, the Chief B. P. Commissioner for India, who is rallying the Indian Zamindars to fight the rich Indian peasants who are out to rob the Nawab Sahib of his legitimate rights. This Rally of Rovers, in the true Scout spirit and according to the true Principles of Scouting of the Baden-Powell Movement (no politics, please), will prove a surprising success, and the world can then be really made to believe how millions of boys and

An Appeal To Indian States

girls are thirsting to become the loyal children of the Baden-Powell Movement.

Indian States Scouts Associations

To our brothers and sisters in the Indian States, whose love for our Motherland and the regard for the just aspirations of our National Movement have been proved by the stand of the major Indian States, I shall in utter humility observe that Scouts in British India look forward to that day when boys and girls of all India will come together and love our Motherland with devotion in a spirit of genuine fraternity. The true intentions of the National Scout Movement as represented by Dr. Kunzru are clear to them. We have objected to the political exploitation of our children by the B. P. Movement, and the control of British Officialdom of the Indian Scout Movement. The harassing interference of British Officialdom is better known to the Scout Associations in Indian States than to any one else. The interference of the Political Resident in compelling Indian States to retain the "King-Emperor" in the body of the pledge, though the Associations did not desire to do so, is only of recent memory. The impudent and notorious circular issued to the Indian States Associations by the Nawab of Chhatari, claiming to lead them by the nose in the Round Table Conference, has justly angered many Indian States whose sense of self-respect and independence were rightly hurt.

We appeal to the Indian States to realise and appreciate the just moral and scoutly stand taken up by the combination of all genuine Indian Scout Associations, and not to fall into the trap prepared for them by Sir Douglas Young in the Punjab. At both the Round Table Conferences the National Associations have gone the farthest limit to appreciate and understand the many and genuine difficulties of Indian State Associations. They have by a majority decided to affiliate in the Hindustan Scout Association all Indian States who have autonomous associations, though they may use the word 'Maharaja' in



History through Scouting:
Birbal's Palace at
Fatehpur Sikri.

place of 'State', provided loyalty to the common Motherland remains.

The Indian States ought to realise the difficulties of the much advanced national sentiment in British India. The truest interests of the Indian Scout Movement will not be secured if the patriotic Indian States ally themselves with the British reactionary elements in the B. P. Movement. The Rally in the Punjab is not a Scout Rally. It is no business of any one Provincial Scout Association to call a special rally for the Indian States, especially when it is stated that Scouts from British Provinces "may attend if they like." Indian Scouts, whose hearts to-day are filled with the true Scout spirit as compared to the scout spirit shown by the B. P. Associations in the secret circular and their positive desire and successful attempt to wreck the Unity Conference, look forward to the whole-hearted and patriotic co-operation of the Indian States with the National Scout Movement and give to the Punjab bosses of the Scout Movement the answer they richly deserve.

The Travancore Rally

The I. N. S. A. has received an

invitation from the Travancore Association. The invitation was issued long before the result of the Round Table Conference. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has long been known for the great interest he takes in the Scout Movement and to bring together the boys and girls of India to a common platform. The motive of the Travancore Rally was easily understood: It was to achieve in the larger field for all boys and girls of India what the Conference were achieving for the Association. At that time the Travancore Association had also decided to disaffiliate from the General Headquarters. Later on I understand, the Travancore Association was compelled to retain the word 'King-Emperor' in the body of the Pledge.

The Scout Conferences have ended, unity has been achieved between the national minded Scout Associations, and a Hindustan Scout Association for the whole of India has been planned. Under the circumstances no decision to attend the Travancore Rally can be taken till August when the Hindustan Scout Association will be formally organised. If Travancore joins hands with the Hindustan Scout Association co-operation in the Rally will be a foregone conclusion. If Travancore continues to remain an independent Association, then it would mean that a national-minded Association desires to bring together Associations of various shades of opinion. This is a very laudable object which should deserve the careful attention of all imbued with the scout spirit. Unfortunately, the atmosphere created by the secret circular of the Nawab of Chhatari, the later tactics of that Association, and their decision not to carry out their own decisions of the Triennial Conference, does not appear to smoothen the way for goodwill. Frankly, there is every likelihood of there being more bitterness and rancour at the Rally which may hamper the very purpose of the gathering. Moreover, the recent statement in the "Times of India" that the Indian General Headquarters has decided to "enthusiastically and wholeheartedly" co-operate with the Rally, smacks of the desire of that much discredited body to stand once more by its great Scout Principle—exploitation. The Indian National Scout Association will not possibly countenance a move which is not likely to carry out the purpose of achieving fraternity, but only provide a thin

(Continued On Page 42)



A Scout feeding his friends.



Scouting and Nature Study: The struggle for existence.

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Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

60. MATRIMONIAL.

A Mohamedan gentleman having permanent income of Rs. 1,200/year wants to marry a girl between 20 and 25 years age, without restriction of caste and creed. Apply Box No. 10424, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted three Teachers and two Clerks on reasonable salaries with unfurnished Quarters. Apply Box 10430 "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Money in leisure hours. No investment required. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana A. 27. (10406)

70 BUNGALOWS TO LET

At 17 Club Back Road, bungalow facing recreation ground. Drawing dining, four bed rooms. All modern conveniences. Garage, servants' quarters. Apply Mr. Karaka "Firdaus" Colaba. Phone 26145. (10417)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—imparts expert training Shorthand, Typewriting etc., Fees moderate. Secure jobs, enrol at once. (10401)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following Mills and Factories of the Punjab Cotton Press Company Limited (In Liquidation). The last date for submission of tenders is stated against each property separately. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money (Rs. 1,000/- in case of cotton Factory and Rs. 2,000/- for Flour Mills), without which no tender would be considered. For further enquiries apply to the Official Liquidator, 11-A, Abbot Road, Lahore.

PROPERTIES.

1. Umar Draz Flour Mills. Jullundur City. 1-7-1938.
2. Peoples Flour Mills. Ferozepore City. 1-7-1938. (8607)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Be a Cartoonist at Home. Course is very interesting. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi, 2. (10402)

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps. —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by Government trains Matriculates for the Overseer Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Students of this School topped the list in the Final examinations of 1936 and 1937. The results and inspection reports speak highly of the training. Applications for admission into the session July 1938 are being entertained now. Apply for Free Prospectus to the Principal. (8630)

Lady Irwin College for Women, now housed in its own premises on Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a practical course of studies in Domestic Science and trains teachers of Home Science. New Session commences on September 16th. Applications must reach the Directress on or before August 1st. Minimum qualification for admission to the Teachers' Course Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the Intermediate or higher qualifications. For Prospectus and further information write to:—Mrs. Hannah Sen, B.A., B.L., T.Dip., (London), Directress. (8780)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Be Taller: Inches put you Miles Ahead! Increased my own height to 6ft. 3-3/4 ins. Details 8as. stamp:—Malcolm Ross, Height-Specialist, Scarborough, England. (10360)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential. Selected Alfanso, Bombay, Langra, Krishnbhoag, Kaffoori mangoes Rs. 6/- for 100. Graft Catalogue free. Superintendent Universal Nursery, Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga. (10404)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Make your selection from 501 varieties of modern style of watches, now sold at amazingly low price. Catalogue sent Post Free. Indo-Swiss Watch Co., P. B. No. (C) 885, Bombay. (10425)

Public Notices

WANTED.

For the post of DEAN in the Islamia College, Peshawar, a Muslim Theologian of profound learning, well-versed in the comparative knowledge of different religions and Eastern and Western thoughts, able to lecture and converse with facility in English to meet the requirements of the modern youth. Pay Rs. 150-15-450. Application with copies of degrees and testimonials to be sent to:—

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Islamia College, Peshawar.
(8788)

BUILDING WORKERS ON STRIKE

Decide To Hold Out Till Wages Are Paid

Two strikes of building workers are in progress. One at Shiwaji Park on Mrs. Wengskar's bungalow and the other at Sewri on Swan Mill building, under construction by Mackenzi & Co. It is stated that the workers have not been paid their wages.

To-day one procession led by Mr. More from Sewri and the other led by Mr. Shahid met at Kamgar Maldan. A meeting was held and it was decided to continue the strike till the wages are paid. Picketing is in progress.

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS AT DADAR

The need for a hostel for Hindu women has been long felt in the North of Bombay. A large number of Hindu lady students who attend the different Educational Institutions which have concentrated in this part of the city, are put to a great inconvenience for want of proper accommodation.

Some prominent citizens of Hindu Colony, Dadar, have decided to start a hostel under expert management. The hostel will be situated in the Hindu Colony. Prof. G. R. Paranjpe of the Royal Institute of Science, Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, Principal of Ramnarain Ruia College, Dr. D. G. Abhyankar and Dr. Udgaonkar are on the managing body.

The hostel will be started from the 1st of July and the charges will approximately be Rs. 35/- per month per student.

Those who wish to be admitted should address their applications to Mr. B. V. Dhadphale, 774, Venoo Niketan, Dadar, Bombay, 14.

SEVEN SUTTA SUSPECTS ARRESTED

In the course of a gambling raid by Deputy Inspector Hibber at the Municipal Tin Chawls at DeLisle Road last night. Seven persons were arrested. Marked coins and other clifts said to be bearing Sutta accounts have been seized.

The suspects were allowed bail.

FURNITURE POLISHER KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

A furniture polisher, Krishna Govind Sawant (60) living at Fanaswadi was knocked down by a Motor Car at the junction of Thakurdwar Road and Fanaswadi on Friday night. It was stated the victim received serious injuries and was immediately taken to the Hospital where he died.

The Coroner's inquest was postponed pending investigation..

The Volunteer Department of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has drawn up a programme to enlist 5,00,000 volunteers throughout the province.

BILL COLLECTOR JAILED

Magistrate On Inadequate Salaries Paid To Cashiers

Bombay, June 18.

Jamnadas Dhanji, a bill collector, was found guilty of criminal breach of trust as a servant, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment drew attention to the practice of employing persons like bill collectors and cashiers on meagre salaries. The accused in the case was paid Rs. 45 per month, which was not an adequate salary for the responsible work of a bill-collector.

The accused was employed as bill collector by Mulchand Saja-malji, a merchant doing business in the Mulji Jetha Market. At the end of May when the complainant checked accounts, it was found that the accused had collected several bills for which he had not accounted. At the instance of the complainant the accused was put under arrest on May 31.

The accused pleaded guilty, and submitted a list of the items of money which he had misappropriated. He also stated that he spent the money in Ank-Farak and on Goa Lottery tickets. The total amount of money thus misappropriated was Rs. 2,469-1-6.

Taking all the facts into account the Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five months and pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo further imprisonment for three months. He also directed that the fine, if recovered, be paid to the complainant.

DIES OF HEART FAILURE AT COTTON EXCHANGE

Business Suspended

Owing to heart failure of a member of the East India Cotton Association in the Bazar rooms trading in cotton was suddenly suspended at 2-30 p.m.

The name of the member is Brijlal Madanlal and he complained about some pain. Medical help was immediately sought but he expired. He lives at Andheri.

SPITTING PROVES FATAL

N. Kumar, a Madras Brahmin (22) fell down from a running local train between Dockyard Road and Reay Road Stations and received serious injuries. He was immediately sent to the J. J. Hospital where he died the very day. The inquest was held to-day at the Coroner's Court.

In the course of the enquiry one of the witnesses John Cutinho stated that the deceased who was his co-worker (at Lever Brothers) got into an up-train along with him at Sewri yesterday at 5 p. m. and wanted to go to Dockyard. As the train was running from Rey Road to Dockyard the deceased got up from his seat and went to the doorway to spit. The train it was alleged was negotiating a curve and jostled. He lost his balance and fell. The witness pulled the chain and the train stopped. Immediately he got down and was going back to the deceased when he noticed a down train passing him. The down train stopped near the spot where the deceased had fallen. He saw the guard of that train trying to pick up the deceased. None of the Railway-men in his train had got down.

The Coroner with the jury went to the scene of action to institute investigation.

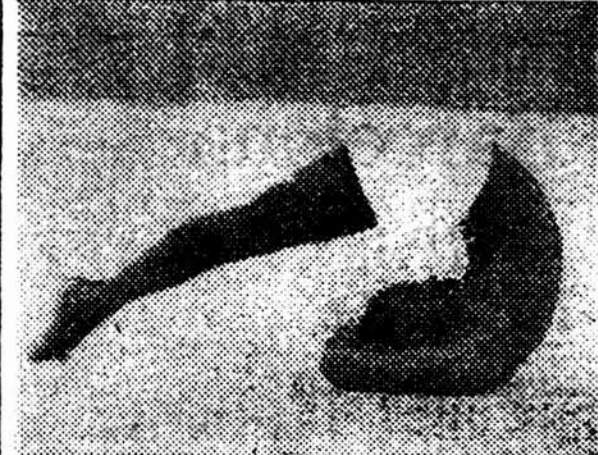
Yoga Physical Culture In Mysore

Asanas And Their Curative Qualities

(By S. R. S. RAGHAVAN).

Yogic culture. Mr. Krishnamacharya is a master of the art and science of Yoga culture. Proceeding to the Himalayas in his 24th year, he learnt it in a profound manner at the feet of a great "Tapsvin," Rama Mohan Brahmachari, a reputed authority on Yogasanas, of which he is stated to know over 6,000. He is also a great Sanskrit scholar, having taken the title of Acharya in the Benares University in Vendanta, Tarka and Sahitya.

Mr. C. Mahadeva Bhatt, a disciple of Mr. Krishnamacharya, is now in Bombay propagating Yogic culture. He has studied under his master for six years and knows to perfection about 200 Asanas. He gave a demonstration the other day at Dadar in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and won encomiums from such a reputed



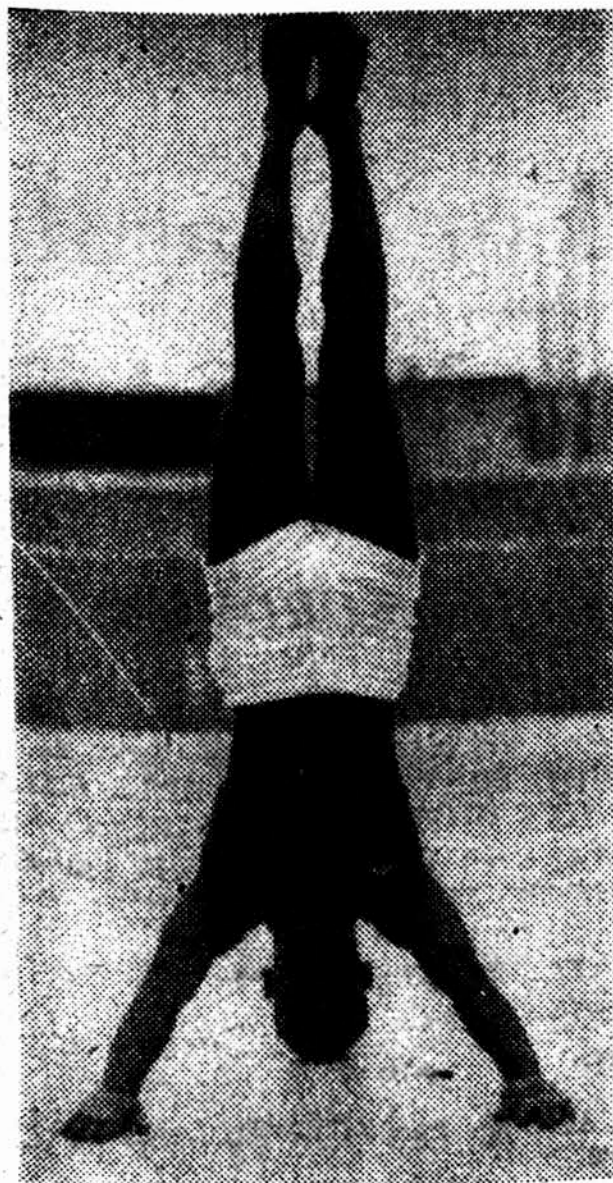
Halasana.

science and practice of Yoga.

Asanas

Mr. Bhatt, as stated above, knows more than 200 "Asanas". I give below a few of them, with a brief description and their curative qualities:

1. Trikonasana: Bending body



Nirālamba Seershasana.

India's ancient wisdom, in relation to art, crafts, culture and spiritual knowledge, still persists in many a field in the State of Mysore, thanks to royal patronage. One such is Yoga culture.

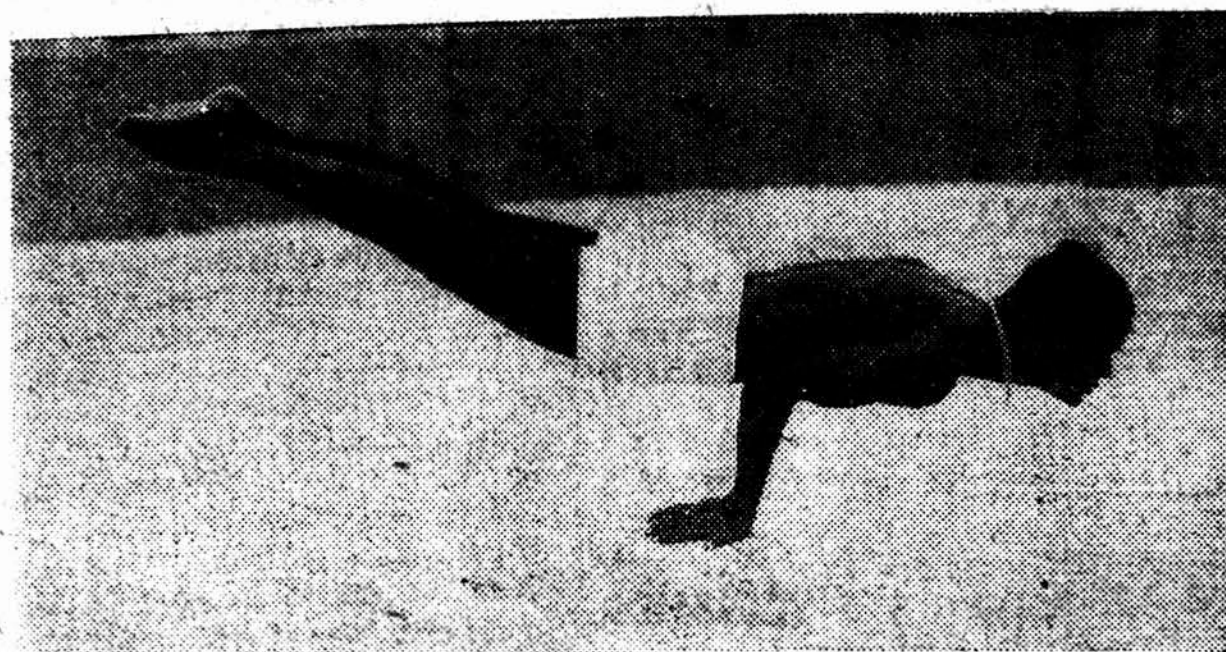
Yogic physical culture (Hata-yoga) was practised by our ancestors for spiritual salvation, mental alertness and physical fitness. Patanjali's "Yogasutra" is



Utthita-Trikonasana.

the standard treatise on the subject. A practice of the Yogic methods detailed in this treatise is conducive not only to spiritual and mental development, but also to longevity and the maintenance of a healthy body. By Yogic practices physical strength is increased and many diseases, otherwise incurable, are stated to be cured.

The present exponent of Yoga culture in Mysore is Mr. T. Krishnamacharya, Principal of the Yoniga Shala, Mysore, which is an institution conducted under Royal patronage for the propagation of



Mayurasana.

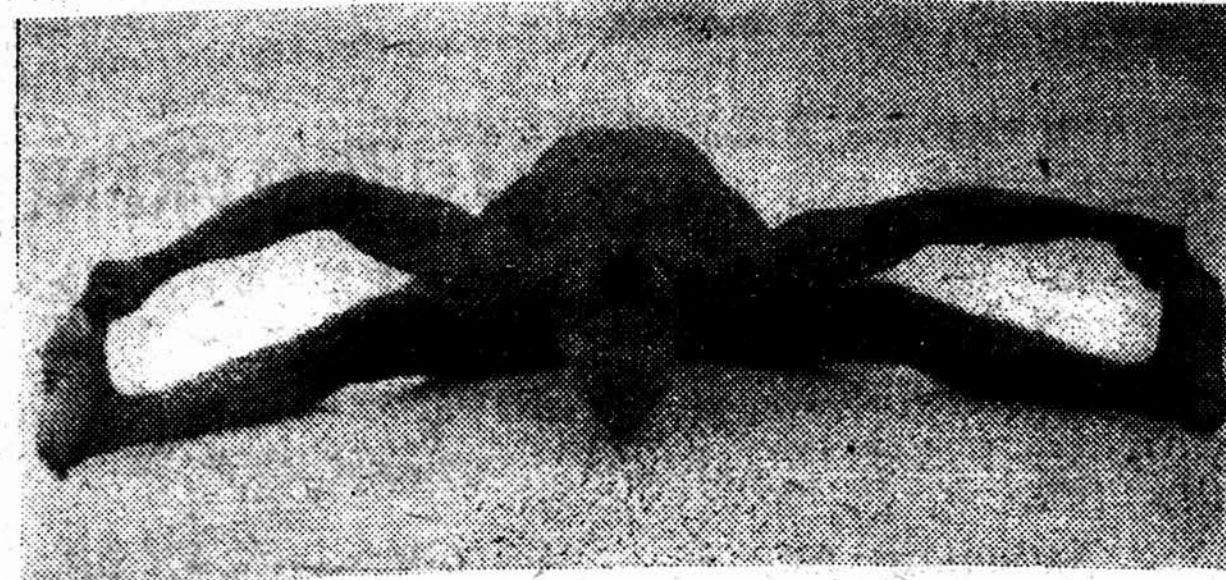
physician as Dr. Mangaldas Mehta who complimented Mr. Bhatt on his wonderful demonstrations of Yogasanas.

It is the ambition of Mr. Bhatt to spread the knowledge of Yogic culture throughout India. After staying for sometime in Bombay and giving expositions and de-

monstrations, he will proceed on a tour in Northern India. He will visit Hardwar and other holy places with the hope of coming into contact in those places with great Yogis and learning at their feet further knowledge and insight into the mysteries of the

lever and spleen enlargement. 4. Mayurasana: Shaping the body like a peacock. Increases digestive powers, will digest even poisons.

5. Sarvangasana: A pose where the entire body is exercised. Brings about rejuvenation.



Upavishtakonasana.

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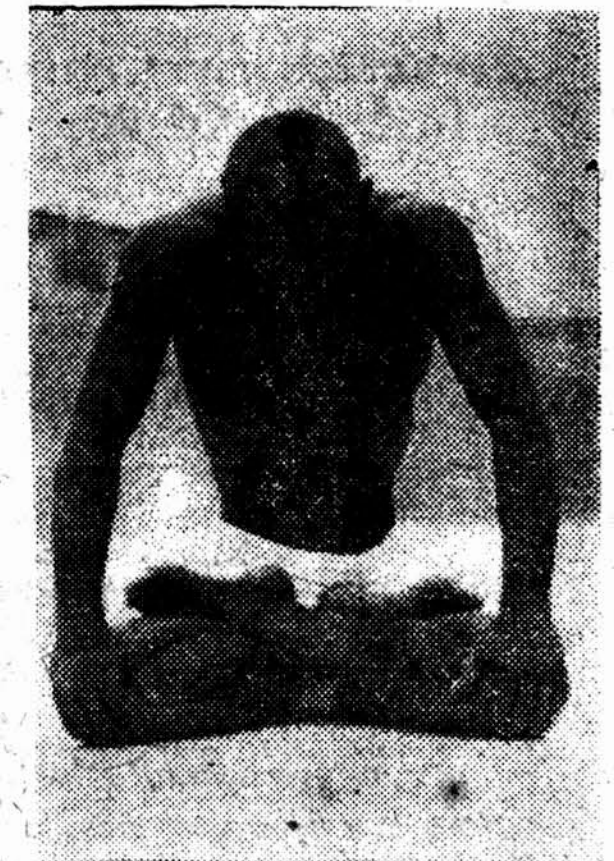
Nirālamba Sarvangasana.

6. Halasana: Shaping the body like a plough. Cures asthma.

7. Seershasana: Balancing the body upside down. Increases mental powers. Conducive to longevity.

8. Mareechasana: Twisting the body side ways with the whole weight thrown on the waist. Reduces the size of the waist.

9. Upavishtakonasana: Stret-

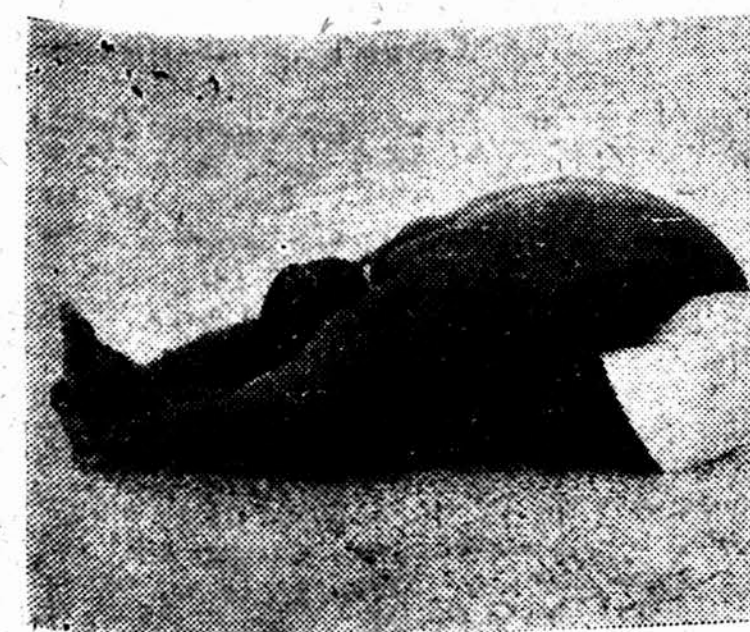


Nauli in Padmasana.

ching both the legs sideways and touching the ground with the tip of the nose. Cures appendicitis.

10. Navasana: Shaping the body like a boat. Cures all abdominal troubles.

His greatest demonstration is, in my opinion, his control of his pulse beat rate at his will. In the Dadar demonstration, a doctor counted his pulse beat. Mr. Bhatt was able to manipulate the beat rate, which varied between 40 and 180. He says that it is possible completely to stop the pulse beat for a minute; but that remains to be seen.



Paschimothanasana.



Mareechasana.



Navasana.

To Fight To The Bitter End

Republicans Out To Achieve Final Victory

Pt. Jawahar Sees Rack And Ruin At Barcelona

EXPRESSES INDIANS' SYMPATHY IN THEIR GRIM STRUGGLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 18.

AN EXCLUSIVE TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM BARCELONA SAYS PT. JAWAHARLAL ACCOMPANIED BY MISS BHIKHOO BATLIVALA WHO IS HIS SECRETARY, AND KRISHNA MENON VISITED THE EBRO FRONT, WHERE HE WAS PARTICULARLY PLEASED TO MEET SEVERAL OF HIS OLD ENGLISH COMRADES, WHO ARE NOW SERVING THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE. WELCOMED BY COMMISSARS

AFTER VISITING VARIOUS SECTORS HE VISITED THE SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS AND COMMISSARS, WHO WARMLY WELCOMED HIM. THE BRIGADE COMMANDER ASSURED PT. JAWAHARLAL OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY TO FIGHT TILL THE FINAL VICTORY WAS ACHIEVED. WHEN PT. JAWAHARLAL VISITED THE PORT ZONE OF BARCELONA WHICH HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL OBJECT OF MANY BOMBARDMENTS HE EXPRESSED GREAT INDIGNATION AT THE DAMAGE WHICH HAD BEEN CAUSED BY ITALIAN AND GERMAN PLANES. INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT AZANA

IN THE COURSE OF HIS CORDIAL INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT AZANA, PT. JAWAHARLAL EXPRESSED GREAT SYMPATHY OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

TO-NIGHT THE REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS ARE GIVING A GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE IN JAWAHARLAL'S HONOUR.

Impressed By Composure Of Civilian Population In Spite Of Air Raid Danger: International Brigade Visited

BARCELONA: June 17.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU INTERVIEWED BY REUTER INDICATED HIS UNWILLINGNESS TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS TO PRESS GENERALLY UNTIL HIS VISIT HAD TERMINATED.

HE VISITED THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND FRONTS, TALKED WITH POLITICAL LEADERS THERE AND HAD INTERVIEWS WITH A MINISTER AND THE REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT AT BARCELONA.

He also visited the International Brigade at the front, talked with them personally and heard their views first hand.

Pandit Nehru said, "I was particularly struck by civilian population's composure in the face of air raids and war conditions. They were carrying on almost normally under the most abnormal conditions by their conviction of ultimate victory. I was particularly impressed by the systematic methods employed here. I have received every courtesy and am very grateful for the facilities given to me."

Pandit Nehru was shown bombed Barcelona areas by the city Mayor. He also visited the officers' training schools and was impressed by the youth of the cadets and also the attempts that were being made to appeal to their intelligence during instructional courses and military training.

Pandit Nehru is leaving for Paris on Sunday.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO JAWAHAR AT BARCELONA

2 Air Raids Since His Arrival

BARCELONA, June 18.

A reception was held at mid-day, to-day, in the House of Parliament, in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Foreign Minister Delvayo, Speaker Martinez Barrios, Deputies and Representatives of the

Foreign and Local Press were present.

Hitherto there have been two air-raids in Barcelona, since Pt. Nehru's arrival.

The Catalan President's Company is receiving Pt. Nehru to-day.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS FIGHTING BACK

Nationalist Advance Checked

BARCELONA, June 18.

Notwithstanding the fall of Castellon and the end of resistance by the Forty-Third "Lost" Division in the Pyrenees, the Republicans are fighting back. On the Mediterranean front the Nationalist advance appears to have been checked along the line of the River Mijares, at Villareal, and between Puebla de Valverde and Sarrion.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S EDUCATION COMMISSIONER

Essex Official Appointed

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. John Sargent, Director of Education, County of Essex, has been appointed educational Commissioner with the Government of India.—Reuter.

Congress Leaders For Wardha

Talks Over Hindu-Muslim Unity With Mahatma

BHULABHAI ON HIS EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

WARDHAGANJ, June 18.

IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD THAT MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD AND MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, ARE EXPECTED AT WARDHA ON SUNDAY OR MONDAY FOR DISCUSSION OF THE HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION WITH MAHATMA GANDHI.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL IS ALSO EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT.

Bhulabhai Meets Mahatma

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI HAD A PROLONGED INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI AT SHEGAON.

Interviewed prior to his departure for Bombay, Mr. Desai said: "I acquainted Mahatmaji with my impressions about the European tour specially in England, where I had talks with various leaders of different parties, my speeches and addresses in public meetings. I gave him a full report of my statements of the experiences gained and British attitude towards the Congress and her activities."

"We are meeting here to discuss present political questions and the Hindu-Muslim problem in about a fortnight's time."—A.P.

THREE-HOUR PARLEY WITH MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, June 18.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, returned to Wardhaganj from

Shegaon after three hours' discussion with Gandhiji about Federation, the situation in England and the British attitude towards the Congress stand in this respect.

Mr. Bhulabhai fully acquainted Bapuji with his impressions of the recent tour he had. He left for Bombay this evening.—United Press.

Developing Key Industries Of India

Provincial Industries Ministers To Meet

PATNA, June 18.

The Associated Press understands that Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education and Development Departments, has issued a Circular to All-Industries' Ministers of Provincial Government, inviting them to a Conference, to consider the question of the development of the key industries in India.

The Conference will be held in Simla on July 2 and 3.—A.P.

TURKO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES

Agreement Over Essentials Arrived At

ANTIOCH, June 18.

The Turko-French negotiations, at present, being held here, between the respective General Staffs, for a settlement of the differences between the two countries, over the Autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta, are continuing in very cordial atmosphere.

It is understood, that general Gunduz, leader of the Turkish mission and General Huntzinger, Commander-in-Chief of the French Troops in Syria have arrived at an agreement over the essentials of the problems to be considered.

It is thought, that the Conference will end by the beginning of next week.—Reuter

14 Days' Simple: Cawnpore Pickets Sentenced

CAWNPORE, June 18.

The picketers, who were arrested this morning, were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment each, by Mr. Khubchand, Joint Magistrate.—A.P.

KIDWAI'S Rs. 51 TO STRIKERS BENEFIT FUND

25,000 Donated By Municipal Board

CAWNPORE, June 18.

The President of the City Congress, and the President of the Mazdoor Sabha have wired to the Commissioner, Allahabad Division, requesting him to give immediate sanction for to-day's Municipal Board Resolution, granting Rs. 25,000 to the Strikers' Benefit Fund.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister, U.P. Government, has donated Rs. 51 towards the fund.—A.P.

Employers To Discuss Govt.'s Statement

CAWNPORE, June 18.

It is understood, that the employers, again, met to-day, to discuss the Government statement. Lala Padampat Singhania who arrived, yesterday, from Mussorie, was present.—A.P.

Billiards At Melbourne

MELBOURNE, June 18.

In Billiards, Cleary beat Albertson by 1852 points to 900.—Reuter's Special.

Lakh Chinese Faced With Dire End

Yellow River Floods Reach Chowkiakow: Huge Area Submerged

SHANGHAI, June 18.

THE YELLOW RIVER FLOODS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED CHOWKIAKOW, EIGHTY MILES SOUTH OF KAIFENG OR A HUNDRED MILES FROM THE ORIGINAL BREACHES IN THE DYKES.

Japanese Military Authorities announce that the flood-area in Honan Province has increased by 400 square miles in the past 24 hours, and now totals a thousand square miles.

LAKH FACE DIRE END

Two thousand villages have been completely submerged, 1,500 partly, and 700,000 people are threatened, of whom a 100,000 are beyond rescue. Many flood-refugees are subsisting on roots.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE ADMIT CHINESE ATTACK

TOKIO, June 18.

Japanese Military Authorities at Peking admit that 200,000 Chinese Troops invaded Shansi and are attacking various towns held by the Japanese.—Reuter

LEBRUN'S CALL TO BE READY

PARIS, June 18.

M. Lebrun, in a speech at Burges, declared that the goal of increased production would not be attained unless working hours were increased in all branches of the industry. All Frenchmen realised the gravity of the hour, and knew with what activity the countries at their doors were accumulating instruments of war. All should be ready to contribute to the safety of the country, by playing a part in the national output.—Reuter.

ITALIAN-YUGOSLOVAKIAN TRADE TALKS?

VENICE, June 18.

Dr. Stoyadinovich and Count Ciano had two hours' conversation, whereafter Dr. Stoyadinovich left to continue his holiday in Gardone.

It is learned, that political and economic collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia was discussed.

On the political side, it is not believed, that consultations exceeded on exchange of views on the European situation.

It is believed, that an increase in the trade between Italy and Yugoslavia is probable owing to the Anschluss, with the consequent relief of Italy from the undertaken economic help Austria.

It is also believed, that orders will be given by Yugoslavia for building some warships at Trieste.—Reuter.

WALL STREET IN DOLDRUMS

NEW YORK, June 18.

Wall Street remains in the doldrums, operators adopting such a waiting attitude that the turnover of a mere hundred thousand shares is the smallest for a Saturday, since 17th August, 1918.—Reuter.



Mr. E. A. Mackenzie Bill, Editor of "Commerce," who retired sailed for England by mail boat on Saturday.

STRIKE ON JULY 1ST

Textile Union's Notice To 2 Mills' Management

NAGPUR, June 18.

It is learnt that the President of the Nagpur Textile Union, has to-day given notice to the management of two mills, intimating the intention of the Mill workers of Nagpur, to go on strike on July 1st next, and drawing the employers' attention the workers' demands, including 75 per cent restoration of wage-cuts.—A.P.

AMANULLAH'S DAUGHTER WEDS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The special correspondent of the "Daily Alehram" has wired from Rome stating that the marriage ceremony of Miss Obaidah, daughter of Amanullah Khan, ex-King of Afghanistan to Emir Ahmed Ali Wali Khan, a member of the Afghan Royal Family was held in a unique in Muslim tradition in Rome, in which their Majesties the Queen and King of Italy, Signor Mussolini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and prominent Muslims of Rome attended.

Charges Of Attacks On Defenceless Cities Denied

Japan Asks Russia To Stop Assisting China!

TOKIO, June 18.

The Soviet Charge D'Affaires called on the Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Horinouchi and conveyed representations for discontinuance of air raids on Canton, and complained of Japanese air raids on innocent people and defenceless cities since last year.

Mr. Horinouchi denied Soviet right to file such representation, and said that anyhow it was contrary to facts, and countered with a request for immediate discontinuance of Soviet assistance to China.—Reuter.

aged in clearing the river, and many defence booms have already been removed.

Chinese garrisons along the river were bombed from the air.—Reuter.

"FIGHTING WON'T BE STOPPED"

Delvayo Denies Rumour That Govt. Seek Mediation

GERONA, June 18.

Senor Delvayo welcoming the returning members of "The Lost Division" declared that their desire to continue fighting "for the future of Spain" was categorically a denial of rumours that Government were seeking mediation.

He added that he had already made an "adequate protest" to France regarding the plebiscite conducted by the authorities in order to permit those who were willing to return to General Franco's side.

ADVANCE UP YANGTSE

Chinese Garrisons Bombed

TOKYO, June 18.

In spite of bad weather, the Japanese claim that their warships are continuing to advance the Yangtse.

Mine-sweepers are busily engaged in clearing the river, and many defence booms have already been removed.

Bazargate Sensation

Curvatures In Walls Of Old 4-Storeyed House: Its Inmates As Well As Those Of Neighbouring Houses Vacate

BOMBAY, Sunday (2 a.m.)

Early on Saturday night there was noticeable considerable consternation at Bazargate Street, Fort. An old four-storeyed house near the Maneckji Seth Clock Tower, that had seen better days seemed to be in its "last gasp", and was, to all intents and purpose, sinking rapidly—due, probably to the "double pneumonia"—to borrow a physician's phrase—contracted by it in these chilly monsoon days. Its walls were it seems, cracking.

THREATENING CURVATURES.

There were noticeable curvatures a few days ago. All signs showed that the walls would collapse any moment—and with them the whole structure. The Municipality on coming to know of this had examined it and declared it unfit for human habitation. All the occupants of the house were ordered to vacate their premises, which they promptly did.

SECTION OF STREET BARRICADED

The curvatures in the walls were threatening to grow bigger and bigger. On Saturday night the situation became worse and realising the danger the inmates of the neighbouring houses were asked to vacate, which was done.

The police barricaded a portion of the street, with a view to prevent the onrush of the onlookers who came by scores to witness the collapse of the building which was expected any moment.

At the time of going to Press, at about 2 a.m., on Sunday, our representative saw the building still on its legs—boldly weathering strain of the elements! Fortunately, the rains had ceased. There were not even drizzles in the evening or at night, and that seems to account for its "keeping

AUSTRALIANS' 262 FOR 5

Hasset's 118 Not Out Against Lancashire

LONDON, June 18.

At Manchester playing against Lancashire the Australians at the close of play had made 262 for five.

The following are scores in the match between Australians and Lancashire:—

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings.)	
Fingleton, b Nutter ..	10
Brown, c Farrimond, b Philipson ..	3
Chipperfield, c Farrimond, b Phillipson ..	5
Bradman, c Pollard, b Philipson ..	12
Badcock, c Pollard, b Philipson ..	96
Hassett ..	118
Barnet, (not out) ..	2
Extras ..	11

Total (for 5 wickets) .. 262
Reuter's Special.

Queens Club Tennis

LONDON, June 18.

The results of Queens Club, London Championships Finals are as under:—

Women's: Jedrzejowska beat Sperling 6/3, 6/0.

Men's: Austin beat Khosinkie 6/2, 6/0. Before this match Khosinkie was 10/1 in Wimbledon betting.—Reuter's Special.

up appearance." If the building refuses to totter, it is presumed it will be pulled down on Sunday morning.

Japan Out To Drug China Into Submission

Muriel Lester Exposes Tactics Of Tokio's Agents

LONDON, (By Mail).

For many months reports have been coming from China that the narcotics situation in China is becoming steadily worse, due to the sale of poisonous drugs by Japanese and Korean traders protected by extra-territoriality.

ALARMING REPORT

Muriel Lester, well-known British crusader for peace and social justice, thereupon went to China to investigate a situation which she had previously studied in China. Her report of conditions is, to say the least, alarming.

FIGHTING DRUG FIENDS

The Nanking Government had ordered a vigorous fight against traffickers and users of heroin and morphine by fixing the death penalty for salesmen and incurable addicts. All of this work has now been nullified by the Japanese, apparently for the purpose of demoralizing the Chinese population and making it unfit to fight the Japanese invaders.

The Japanese themselves no longer carry on this trade but have transferred it to Korean agents who operate under Japanese protection. These drug salesmen operate openly through countless "joints" and Muriel Lester encountered no difficulty whatever in purchasing the demoralizing narcotics in a dozen different places.

DIVERSE METHODS.

In Peking many small clinics have been opened by the Japanese which advertise the various diseases which they cure. These

are nothing but drug dispensaries, which take this way of operating since the "joints" were closed up. At village fairs similar clinics have been set up which promise to cure tuberculosis and other diseases. They dispense nothing but heroin and morphine and when the patient returns feeling worse after his first treatment he is told to persist in the use of the "medicines" sold to him.

PEDDLERS TOO.

Drug peddlers in large numbers follow the Japanese armies and go to work on the Chinese population in the conquered territory. A foreign Christian remonstrated with Korean drug runners and asked them: "Why do you come to China?"—"We were sent here," was the reply.—"Why do you ply this trade?"—"That was the part assigned to us," they explained.

(It may be recalled that during Mahatma Gandhi's visit to London at the time of the Second Round Table Conference, Muriel Lester was his host).

Congress Workers' Conference At Nagpur

Call To Millowners To Concede Just Demands Of Textile Workers

NAGPUR, June 18.

The decision to hold a Congress Workers' Conference, on June 26, has been taken by the Nagpur City Congress Committee Executive.

The meeting will devise a plan to strengthen the Congress organisation in Nagpur, and chalk out a definite programme of work for a year.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, (at present in Wardha), has been requested to attend the Conference, to guide its deliberations.

The Committee also adopted a resolution urging the Millowners of the province, to concede the just and reasonable demands of the Textile Labourers, thus promoting goodwill between capital and labour.

While advising the workers to act with utmost patience and restraint in pressing the demands for wage increases, the Committee assured them of the support of the local Congress in their just and peaceful struggle. If a strike is forced on them as a last resort.—A.P.

Manoeuvres In Mid Atlantic

U. S. Navy Department Plan For Demonstration Of America's Sea Power

NEW YORK, June 18.

The Navy Department is preparing extensive fleet manoeuvres on the Atlantic early this summer, states the "New York Times" Washington Correspondent, who understands that the operations will extend to a point midway between Europe and United States, and as far south as the equatorial line off Brazil.

It is believed that manoeuvres on this scale will reassure South American countries who may be under pressure of European propaganda, while American naval

Schuschnigg Gets Married

VIENNA, June 18.

It is learned officially that ex-Chancellor Dr. Schuschnigg has married the Countess Vera Von Czernin Fugger.

A high official added that the marriage has taken place since the Anschluss. Further details are not available.—Reuter.

YANGTSE NOT TO BE RE-OPENED TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

SHANGHAI, June 18.

Japanese naval spokesman declared that the report that the Yangtse may be re-opened to foreign merchantmen, is both unauthorised and untrue.

Nevertheless British naval authorities intend to take up the matter with Japanese naval authorities to-morrow.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT PROMISES REFORMS

In his speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Egyptian Parliament following the recent elections in which the WAFD suffered such a disastrous defeat, King Farouk made references to the determination of the Government to introduce measures of social reform to benefit the workers and peasants. Passages from the speech (which was read by the Premier, Mahomed Mahmoud) were "It still remains for us to secure to the peasant and the workman the elementary hygienic conditions which will secure them from endemic diseases. . . . We will submit to you a number of Bills and we do not doubt that you will recognise their absolute necessity and the desirability of bringing them immediately into force."

"In the domain of social reforms, economic evolution, agricultural production, the protection and development of industries susceptible of being implanted with success, the care to be given to workers' interests, the improvement of public services . . . there are needs in the country which must be met, and demands which must be satisfied without further delay."

Increased educational facilities, the preservation of the Constitution, the steady building up of the Egyptian Army and the levying of new forms of taxation in order to raise revenue for these measures, were amongst the promises made. Unfortunately, Egypt is a "land of Promises" which are rarely fulfilled, as the supporters of the previous WAFD Governments have learned to their sorrow, and in their anger have smashed the WAFD. It remains to be seen how far the present Government will give practical effect to these promises.

Senator Copeland Dead

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The death has occurred of Senator Copeland, unsuccessful candidate for the New York Mayoralty last year.—Reuter's Special.

strength capabilities in time of war will be demonstrated under the noses of European Dictators.

Official sources deny knowledge of such plans, but it is pointed out that such denial might be based on the fact that the plans have not yet been finally sanctioned. It is estimated that the operations will involve 55,000 men and 155 warships.—Reuter's Special.

Nazi Outrage On Jews

Scores Of Shops Destroyed

BERLIN, June 17.

A tour of the eastend of Berlin to-night revealed widespread insults and considerable damage to Jewish shopkeepers and property.

Frankfurter Allee was the centre of the anti-Semitic outbreak where scores of shops were victims of wanton destruction and insults which were so extensive that they could not be carried out without systematic preparation and the connivance of the police. Furniture, shoeshops and drugstores were the principal victims. Windows were plastered with letters like "Jewish swine", "Jewish bitch," etc. and in some cases windows, and doors and shop signs have been smashed.

Nameplates of Jewish doctors have been defaced. The remarks of bystanders, however, indicated that the local population disapproved of the anti-Jewish demonstration.—Reuter.

MONOPOLIES IN AMERICA

Commission Of 12 To Institute Investigation

WASHINGTON, June 18.

President Roosevelt has signed the resolution for investigation of the monopolies of America.

The investigation will be conducted by a Commission of 12 consisting of Senators representatives and delegates from the Departments of Commerce, Labour and Justice together with representatives of the Treasury and Federal Trade Commission and Securities Exchange Commission as recommended in the Presidential message.

The investigation is expected to create a basis for wide revision of anti-trust laws now held inadequate.

While the administration has been endeavouring to calm fears that any "business baiting" is intended, political observers fully expect that the results will widely be exploited as material for 1940 elections campaign.—Reuter.

LECTURES ON "LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT"

The Registrar, University of Bombay, writes:—

Attention of Intermediate Art Students of all the Colleges in the City and Suburbs of Bombay is invited to the following programme of lectures:—

There will be five lectures on 'Local Self-Government' delivered at the Training Classes of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, on every Saturday at 4 p.m. commencing from Saturday the 6th August, 1938.

The Lectures will be delivered by:—Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, M.A., LL.B., Director of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay.

There will be a nominal fee of Rs. 5 only for admission to these lectures. Applications may be made to the Hon. Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, before 31st July, 1938.

He was a loyal little fellow and he wouldn't let anything said against his parents go unchallenged. One Sunday afternoon a boy friend said, "Listen to your father's snoring."

"Dad isn't snoring," was the indignant reply. "He's dreaming about a dog, and that's the dog growlin'."

He: "I'm very curious to know what you would say if I kissed you."

She: "If you were really curious you would know by now."

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 20, 1357
Parsi: Deh 17, 1307

Monday, June 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, June 22.

Second LL.B. and M.A. Examination Results, 2 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4.40 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramkrishna Mission will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Ashram Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

The first inaugural meeting of the B. E. A. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in T. S. Youth Lodge at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. Prof. J. C. Daruwalla will preside.

BHANDARI EDUCATION SOCIETY, MALVAN

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Hetakari Mahajan Wadi Hall, when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside.

BHARAT VYAYAM PRASARAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public meeting of the instructors and managers of the Vyayam Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the hall of the Kamgar Special English Classes, Curry Road

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

The meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the head office of the Union at Shetye Building, Parol Bombay 12.

ABHYANKAR'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE

The annual social gathering of the Abhyankar's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute will be held at Brahman Sabha, Gokhale Hall, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Ranchhodlal Gyani will deliver a lecture on "Ten principles of the Samaj" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Padmalatta will deliver a lecture on "Ishwarprapti" at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DELIRIOUS... DE-LOONY
but oh, so darned romantic!



AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Charge of the Light Brigade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Danger-Love at Work". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EROS—"Lady Tubbs". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Dangerous to Know". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Two Women". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"The Hurricane". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily at usual time

REGAL—"Over the Wall". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"State Express". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Prisoner of Zenda". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Prithvi-Putra". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "China and Japan should fight to the end." Mr. T. K. Menon will propose it and Dr. T. Altman Ph.D. (Munich) will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

W. I. H. M. A.

A meeting of the Bombay Homeopathic Medical Council of the W. I. H. M. Association, will be held at Shriprant Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Cycles: Recurring Events" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

G. S. B. KUTUMB SAHAYAK SANSTHA

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Sanstha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shivaji Public School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to consider the proposal from the Managing Committee to wind up the affairs of the Sanstha

BAHA'I LECTURES

Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The Relation of the Baha'i Cause and Zoroastrianism" and Maulvi Fazal Mehfuzul Haq Ilmi will speak on "The Equality of Sexes" in the Baha'i Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Hishmatullah Koreshi will preside.

THE DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA, BOMBAY

The thirteenth anniversary of the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, under the presidency of Dr. N. R. Savarna. A social drama will be staged by the members on the occasion.

MUSLIM CONGRESSMEN'S MEETING

A meeting of Muslim Congressmen of Bombay will be held in the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 7-15 p.m. to consider the present situation and to chalk out a programme of future work amongst the Muslims. Only Muslim Congress workers are invited.

The conveners are Messrs. Ali Bahadurkhan, President, Majlis Awam, Abdul Hamid, President, Afzal-i-Payambari, Mohamed Siddik, Secretary, Mahfil-i-Subhani, Mohamed Ibrahim, Secretary, Majlis, Ahrar, Salamattulla, Secretary, Mahfil Payambari and Mohamed Ibrahim, President, Azad Muslim Party and others.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

There will be a grand physical culture demonstrations and thrilling feats of strength at Jinnah Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of B. K. T. S. Night School. Admission by tickets.

YOGASANA DEMONSTRATION:

Under the auspice of the Mysore Association, Matunga, Mr. C. Mahadeva Bhatt of Mysore will give a Yogasana demonstration to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., in the Association Hall.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas People Union Division, has arranged a social function at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Kite Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, North, Dadar. Those who have received any certificates should apply to the P. U. D. Plot No. 772.

VARIETY EXHIBITION OF PHYSICAL FEATS

In aid of Free Night School conducted by the B. K. T. S. Sangham, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at People's Jinnah Hall, weight-lifting champion M. Bharatan and P. Krishnan and Prof. Sheshappa's Circus group as well as Prof. Trivedi will give demonstrations.

K. E. SOCIETY'S M. H. SCHOOL ROHA (KOLABA.)

Messrs. Manohar Deshmukh, M.A.L.L.B., and P. R. Mokashi, B.A., writes:—

We hereby invite all the past students of the above High School to attend a meeting at 4-30 to-day (Sunday) in Chikitsak Samuha High School (Kandewadi). The meeting is conveyed to consider the formation of a Past Students Union of Roha High School.

LOHANA SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering has been organized to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Siri Road, near Chowpatty Band Stand, in the premises of Lohana Higher Education Boarding, to meet Mr. Muljibhai P. Madhyani, a well-known merchant and citizen of Africa and the managing director of Vithaldas Haridas and Co., Ltd. Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, the annual Garlanding Function will be held to-day (Sunday), the 19th June 1938 at 9 p.m., in the Hall of the Recreation Club Institute, Kandi Moholla, Jail Road, Bombay 9, when successful Ismailia students at the various University and College Examinations will be honoured at a public meeting of the Ismailis. Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

LECTURES ON FIRST AID

The Honorary Secretary, Parsi Ambulance Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, 267, Girgaon Road, writes:—

Lectures on First Aid to the Injured will commence to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. The course consists of sixteen lectures on fractures, dislocation, haemorrhage, burns, scalds, wounds, insensibility, circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems, etc., once a week on every Sunday from 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. No fees are charged and the class is open to persons of all communities.

TALUKDAR OF SARDARGARH

Mr. Habib H. A. Latif writes:—
The Government of India have decided to withdraw the restrictions imposed upon the ex-late Talukdar of Sardargadh, Darbar Husein Yaver Khanji Saheb, (who was residing at Ahmednagar under the instructions of the Government of India), under Regulation III of 1818, and permitted him to reside anywhere he likes in British India, on condition that he should in no circumstances enter the Western India States Agency. The Talukdar is expected to come to Bombay (to reside in Bombay) on 20th instant by Poona Mail.
The subjects of Sardargadh residing in Bombay have decided to give him a cordial reception at the Victoria Terminus Station.

ZENANA SHOWS OF "NIRMALA"

As "Nirmala", Bombay Talkies' popular picture, is being withdrawn from the Roxy Talkies from Saturday next, the management of the Bombay Talkies and the Roxy Talkies, in response to a persistent demand from Bombay ladies, have decided to give two zenana shows exclusively for ladies during this tenth and final week, on Monday and Thursday at 1-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Yeifuku Maru' left Miki on June 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 10 via usual ports.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held on Tuesday, the 21st June, 1938, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay.

HAJ PILGRIMS ON "ALAVI"

The Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, Bombay, writes:—
Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. 'Alavi' left Jeddah with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 10th June 1938. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd idem and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in Prince's Dock.

M. FREE DISPENSARY AND BHATIA MATERNITY HOME

Under the auspices of the Khatun Ma'an Trust, one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted. During the month of May, 1938, 2,092 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these 1,228 were women, 276 children and 588 infants; 48 cases were admitted into the hospital. The average daily attendance was 67.2. The number of deliveries during the month was 41.

REDUCTION OF AIR MAIL FEES

The rates of air mail fee applicable to correspondence for Columbia, Ecuador, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Venezuela and Peru are now reduced and fixed as follows:—
Columbia, Ecuador, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and Peru: Rate per half ounce or part thereof (chargeable in addition to ordinary postage) for letters and packets Rs. 1-4-0; Rate per postcard (inclusive of ordinary postage) Rs. 0-8-0.
Venezuela: Rate per half ounce or part thereof (chargeable in addition to ordinary postage) for letters and packets Rs. 1-2-0; Rate per postcard (inclusive of ordinary postage) Rs. 0-8-0.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Classes. Nominal fees.

Programme of Work at Bombay: (I) Two-Year Courses—Economics, Political Theory, English Literature, Philosophy. (II) Language Courses—German, Italian, Spanish, Basic French, Hindustani. (III) Terminal Courses—Banking, Psychology, Hindu View of Social Organisation, Geography. Special Courses: Radio Communication, Photography, Child Psychology.

At Dadar: Terminal Courses:—Modern English Literature, French, Philosophy, Economics. Special Courses: Marathi Literature, Wireless. Classes commence from 11th July, 1938. Apply above Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

REGAL

(Air-Conditioned Comfort).

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

By the Author of:—
"20,000 YEARS IN SING-SING":

"OVER THE WALL"

with
DICK FORAN
JUNE TRAVIS

Hear DICK Sing Schubert's
"AVE MARIA!"

INDEPENDENCE IS WITHIN OUR REACH

Subhas On Alternative To British Rule

Congress President's Call To Be Prepared For Future National Struggle

MYMENSINGH, June 17. At a public meeting in the Town Hall compound attended by more than 30,000 people addresses from various institutions were presented to-day to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress.

Replying jointly to the addresses, Mr. Bose said that the tremendous ovation was certainly meant for the organisation which he represented. It was sometimes said that Bengal was lagging behind in the political movement, he observed. It might be partially true, but not wholly. After the movements of 1930 and 1932 there was a temporary flagging of enthusiasms, no doubt, which led the Government to think that the Congress would not be able to raise its head again. Lord Willingdon left the shores of India with that disillusionment.

FUTILE REPRESSION. Repression, he said, could check the speech and activity of the people only for sometime, but could never suppress it altogether. The results of the last election had opened the eyes of the Government and proved the futility of repression as political measure. From the trend of political movement, from the date of election to the present time, one could confidently assert that the national movement was gradually acquiring strength. National independence was now within their reach. Youth dreamt of independence and made tremendous sacrifices.

A MORAL GAIN. Some people thought it was insanity, but they could now no longer doubt the reality of independence. The only alternative to the British Rule was the Congress Rule. British people in India, both official and non-official, were realising this from the work of Congress Ministries. In the Congress taking office, there had been one moral gain and it was that the weak and feeble-minded people who dreaded the very name of independence were now realising that independence was within the easy reach of the Congress.

This moral gain, involving self-confidence, was a great asset to a subject nation. Slavery was, no doubt, a matter of shame, but still more was it so to remain reconciled to it. To feel that independence could be achieved soon was to advance the cause of independence. This had been achieved for the masses through the acceptance of Ministry by the Congress. The Viceroy or Governors could no longer claim that they were ruling the seven Congress Provinces. That claim could only be made by the Congress Working Committee.

NO CHARITY IN POLITICS

The present political situation in the world, he continued, was also in favour of their movement. An analysis of the power with whom the Congress had engaged in conflict was necessary and for this, people must know world politics. In politics there was no room for charity. Strength was the main thing, and to realise this the Congress had outlined a programme of mass contact. The ruling principle of the Congress was to identify itself with the vast masses of the country and to achieve for them a life worth

living. That was Swaraj.

ORGAN OF STRUGGLE.

The responsibility of achieving Independence of a country, Mr. Bose remarked, always fell upon a party. It fell upon the Kuomintang in China, the Waft in Egypt, the Sinnfeiners in Ireland and the Communists in Russia. In India, the responsibility had fallen upon the Congress. The Congress was the only organisation, where all people, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, could join. There was no other course left open to those who cherished the idea of Independence and national honour in their hearts but to come within the fold of the Congress.

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

Referring to allegations that the Congress was a Hindu organisation, Mr. Bose said that if the Mohammedans were not largely represented in the Congress, the fault was theirs.

If the Mohammedans liked they could sweep the Mymensingh Congress Committee, and even the Congress Committee of Bengal if they wished to. Mr. Bose declared that he was willing to hand over the responsibility of leading Bengal to any Mohammedan who could demonstrate the honesty of his purpose. He exhorted the people not to be misled by false propaganda spread by interested persons. There were certainly clear-thinking and well-intentioned people among the Muslims of Bengal, who after careful consideration, would come to the conclusion that it was the Congress which guided the destiny of the unfortunate masses.

LYING PROPAGANDA.

Replying to Mr. Abdul Hakim Talukdar, M.L.A., who questioned him about the allegation published in the "Azad" that cow slaughter was prohibited by the Congress Ministry in the U. P., Mr. Bose said that it was another example of lying propaganda.

As regards the Bengal Ministry's charge of communalism against the Congress, Mr. Bose said that it did not stand scrutiny. The Congress opposed the present Ministry on the ground that they did not work for the popular cause. The Congress would rather willingly install even eleven Ministers from among the Muslims provided they were of the right sort to assume responsibility, than see the country left in the hands of eleven Hindu Ministers who would not work for the popular cause.

TEST OF POPULAR MINISTRY

One of the acts of a popular Ministry all the world over, according to Mr. Bose, had been the release of political prisoners, and he cited the examples of Ireland and Egypt. Had that been done by the Bengal Ministry, which called itself popular, he asked. The popular Bengal Ministry had failed in every test. The present Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act could have been brought into force at once if only the Ministry had shown strength as the Ministries of Bihar, the U. P. and Orissa. But instead of adopting the right course, the Bengal Premier suggested that he would go to England to canvass. It was because of

Organise 'Peace Brigades'

People With Character And Faith In God Needed: Distinctive Uniform Essential

MAHATMA'S PLAN TO DEAL WITH COMMUNAL RIOTS

After a lapse of several weeks, Mahatma Gandhi contributes an article to this week's "Harijan" on a "Peace Brigade".

"Some time ago I suggested the formation of a "Peace Brigade" whose members would risk their lives in dealing with riots, especially communal.

The idea was that this brigade should substitute the police and even the military. This reads ambitious. The achievement may prove impossible. Yet, if the Congress is to succeed in its non-violent struggle, it must develop the power to deal peacefully with such situations.

Communal riots are engineered by politically-minded men. Many of those who take part in them are under the influence of the latter. Surely it should not be beyond the wit of Congressmen to devise a method or methods of avoiding ugly communal situations by peaceful means.

I say this irrespective of whether there is or there is not a communal pact. It cannot be that any party seeks to force a pact by violent means. Even if such a pact were a possibility it would not be worth the paper on which it might be written. For behind such a pact there will be no common understanding. What is more, even after a pact is arrived at, it would be too much to expect that there would never be any communal riots.

Qualification of Members
Let us therefore see what qualifications a member of the contemplated "Peace Brigade" should possess.

(1) He or she must have a living faith in non-violence. This is impossible without a living faith in God. A non-violent man can do nothing save by the power and grace of God. Without it he won't have the courage to die without anger, without fear and without retaliation.

Such courage comes from the belief that God sits in the hearts of all and that there should be no fear in the presence of God. The knowledge of the omnipresence of God also means respect for the lives of even those who may be called opponents or goondas. This contemplated intervention is a process of stilling the fury of man when the brute in him gets the mastery over him.

MESSANGER OF PEACE
(2) This messenger of peace must have equal regard for all the principal religions of the earth. Thus,

the weakness of the Ministry and the shirking of responsibility by the same that the Congress had opposed it.

Speaking about Bengal, Mr. Bose admitted that she was not thriving politically in spite of her sacrifice and intellect, as had been referred to in the municipal address. He believed that it was due to too much of individualism among Bengalees. This required to be corrected, because it impeded progress in organised life and activity. He earnestly appealed to the people to be prepared for the future national struggle with greater energy and vigour.—A. P.

if he is a Hindu he will respect the other faiths current in India. He must therefore possess a knowledge of the general principles of the different faiths professed in the country.

(3) Generally speaking this work of peace can only be done by local men in their own localities.

(4) The work can be done singly or in groups. Therefore no one need wait for companions. Nevertheless one would naturally seek companions in one's own locality and form a local brigade.

(5) This messenger of peace will cultivate through personal service contacts with the people in his locality of chosen circle, so that when he appears to deal with ugly situations, he does not descend upon the members of a riotous assembly as an utter stranger liable to be looked upon as a suspect or an unwelcome visitor.

UNSTAINED CHARACTER
(6) Needless to say, a peace bringer must have a character beyond reproach and must be known for his strict impartiality.

(7) Generally there are previous warnings of coming storms. If these are known, the "Peace Brigade" will not wait till the conflagration breaks out but will try to handle the situation in anticipation.

(8) Whilst, if the movement spreads, it might be well if there are some whole time workers, it is not absolutely necessary that there should be. The idea is to have as many good and true men and women as possible. These can be had only if volunteers are drawn from those who are engaged in various walks of life but have leisure enough to cultivate friendly relations with the people living in their circle and otherwise possess the qualifications required of a member of the "Peace Brigade."

DISTINCTIVENESS NEEDED.
(9) There should be a distinctive dress worn by the members. The members of the contemplated brigade—so that in course of time they will be recognised without the slightest difficulty.

These are but general suggestions of "peace Brigade", I have not its own constitution on the basis here suggested.

Lest false hopes may be raised I must warn workers against entertaining the hope that I can play any active part in the formation of "peace Brigade", I have not the health, energy or time for it. I find it hard enough to cope with the tasks, I dare not shirk. I can only guide and make suggestions through correspondence or these columns.

Therefore let those who appreciate the idea and feel they have the ability, take the initiative themselves. I know that the proposed brigade has great possibilities and that the idea behind it is quite capable of being worked out in practice.—A. P.



Well Done,
Dr. Deshmukh!

Dr. G. M. DESHMUKH, M.L.A., is about to introduce in the Central Legislature, a Bill to enable Hindu Wives to obtain Divorce for good and proper reasons. If women of any faith stand in need of this legal device for release from an oppressive union, it is Hindu Women.

SEE THIS SOUL-STIRRING
STORY OF DOMESTIC BIGOTRY
IN A HINDU FAMILY.....

Abhagin

A NEW THEATRES' PRESENTATION OF

- ★ Angelic Wife
(played by MOLINA);
- ★ A Cowardly Hubby
(played by VIJAY KUMAR);
- ★ A Caddish
Father-in-Law:—
(played by NEMO);
- ★ A Modern Youth
(played by PRITHVIRAJ);

Supported by a Large Cast of
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PHANI MAJUMDAR
wrote this

Tale That Will
Shake Society
from
SATURDAY NEXT
AT

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TALKIES: ... LAMINGTON RD.

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The PRABHAT Touch to
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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day: 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL
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7TH TRIUMPHANT
WEEK
OF

"KUNKU"

Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA, Dadar

Typhoid Rages In "Model Suburb"

Director Of Public Health Studies Situation On Spot In Khar

A REGULAR EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID HAS BROKEN OUT IN THE "MODEL SUBURB" OF KHAR FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS, AND THE CITIZENS OF THE PLACE HAVE BEEN PANICK-STRICKEN.

The outbreak it seems is due to the fact that there is no underground drainage system in Khar and cess-pool water is removed at irregular and long intervals with the result that the water percolates through the ground and contaminates the wells which abound in the place. In addition of course, the air is also contaminated by the foul smell emanating from the overflowing cess-pools and the food is contaminated by the flies that are so common during monsoon days.

Local leaders of the place informed the municipal authorities about the danger but it would

seem that no effective steps were taken to fight the danger. Prof. V. G. Rao then wrote to the Director of Public Health who at once rushed down to Bombay and came to Khar this morning and studied the state of things personally. He had a long conversation with Prof. Rao and others and assured the leaders that he would write to the municipal authorities to take immediate steps to bring the epidemic under control.

It seems that as a result of this agitation the Bandra Municipality is going to expedite the construction of underground drainage which will begin soon after the monsoon.

POLICE RAID ON SUTTA DEN

Bets Alleged To Be Taken On Phone Behind Closed Doors

Last night at about 11 p.m. the Anti-Gambling Squad headed by Inspector Rane, made a sensational swoop on the office of Nathalal Mohanlal, an alleged suttorian, who was said to have been conducting sutta business on a very large scale in the C Ward locality and arrested him along with his Secretary, Shrinivas Ramrao and three others, alleged to be clients.

In order to evade detection, it is said, Nathalal Mohanlal used to take bets on the telephone behind the closed doors of his office on the first floor of house No. 401 situated on Girgaum Road, Chira Bazar.

Though the police had been closely following his alleged sutta activities for the last eight months or more, they could not get proper opportunity to raid his office as he always kept it closed, while taking bets on the telephone.

Last night the police made elaborate arrangements to take him by surprise. Four policemen disguised as coolies, sat at a little distance from his house. At about 11 P.M., Nathalal Mohanlal came out of his office to meet some of his clients. After sometime, when he was returning to his office, the policemen, who were keeping close vigilance on him, rushed to the doors and before he could manage to lock them from inside entered the room.

Shrinivas Ramrao, who at that time it is alleged was taking bets on telephone and three others, who were sitting there, were completely taken aback.

Seasoned Suttorian as he is said to be, Nathalal Mohanlal at once knew that it was a police swoop and in order to create confusion he raised cries of "chor! chor!!" But, it was too late as in the meantime a batch of Policemen headed by Inspector Rane came on the scene and promptly affected their arrest.

Many chits bearing names and figures were found on their persons.

To-day they were released on bail.

CHARGE AGAINST DENTIST

Case Adjourned To June 25

Further evidence was recorded on Saturday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Dr. Alois L. Schweitzer, a German dentist practising at Wodehouse Road, Bombay, is charged with cheating and causing death by a negligent act.

Mr. Bush, the father of Miss Beryl Bush, who is alleged to have died as a result of an operation conducted by the accused was cross-examined by Mr. C. W. Kanuga, counsel for the defence.

Witness stated that while he was at Bangalore on June 5, 1937, he had received a letter from his daughter telling him of her visit to the dentist, but had torn off that letter. He had also received a telegram from Mr. Atkins but he was not in possession of it.

Witness saw accused in his chambers on June 14 and asked him what he had done to his daughter. Accused said that he had taken a piece of bone to get a grip at the wisdom tooth. Witness told accused that he had caused the death of Miss Bush by conducting a major operation and injecting her five times with Novocaine. He had learnt this fact from Mr. Atkins and the nurse. He had also made inquiries from several people including medical men.

Witness arrived in Bombay on June 12 and the moment they got out of the train his wife had come to the conclusion that her daughter's death was caused by the dentist and witness adopted that conclusion. The inquiries he made were intended to corroborate this conclusion.

Further questioned by the Court witness explained that what he wished to say was that he made inquiries and he got corroboration of his conclusion.

Witness further stated that he would have told the accused that he was the cause of the death of Miss Bush, even if the accused had not told him anything regarding the removal of the piece of bone.

Counsel drew the attention of the witness to a letter written by him to the accused on October 15 offering to pay his fees and the reply of the accused thereto. This letter did not contain any expression of his displeasure or disappointment. Witness ex-

Shifting Sands

ON

Love's Sunny Coast!

He Loved his Wife truly and well; then he slid on to the arms of the other woman with all the passionate sincerity a man can command.

DO YOU—DARE YOU
—BLAME HIM FOR

The Monkey Tricks of His
Heart, that jumped about
between

Two Women

ALIAS
"KOORBANI"
(SACRIFICE)

An IMPERIAL Social

STARRING:

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ROSE, GAZNAVI, GULAM
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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
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The BROADWAY

Kingsway—Khodadad Circle—
DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW:

AT 10-30 A.M.

ROMANCE

Among the Snacks and Jelly-

Rolls!

EDDIE CANTOR
IN

"PALMY DAYS"

The efficiency expert in a dough-nut factory; lost in the girls' gymnasium; hounded by women and thugs who are out to get the dough!

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WARNER BROS. present:—

"THE CHARGE
OF THE
LIGHT BRIGADE"

plained that he wrote the letter to get a written explanation from the accused and he did not put it in harsh language as he was in deep sorrow.

The case was adjourned to June 25.

Dog That Adds And Subtracts

Barks Answers And Is Never Wrong

LONDON (By Mail).

This is the remarkable story of a dog that is almost human—so nearly human, in fact, that he can add and subtract without making a single mistake.

Viscount is the name of this canine wonder, and he belongs to Marcus La Touche, of Lonsdale-road, Barnes, S.W.

Viscount gave a demonstration of his mathematical prowess to a Press representative the other day.

When asked to add three and four he gave seven barks.

Then, when called upon to subtract seven from ten he responded, without hesitation, by barking three times.

"You cannot catch me, I know all the answers," he said in an exclusive interview interpreted by his master.

"How do I do it? Why, that's a secret, shared only by the master and me. But it's quite easy really."

"It did not take me very long to learn."

Appeared in Circus

"I perform chiefly at private parties, but recently I appeared in a Tom Walls picture called 'Strange Boarders,' and I am hoping to go on the variety stage."

"No, I shall not be nervous. You see I once appeared in a circus. I had to rehearse in front of the zoo animals."

"The lions were bored and went to sleep, but the chimpanzee seemed very amused, and I made great friends with a baby Hima-



Viscount.

layan bear.

"My ancestry? Well, that's a pertinent question. My mother was a Labrador who fell in love with a bull terrier near the training centre in Berkshire where she used to live."

"Actually I was described as a 'throw-out' but I am keeping that a secret because I have heard it rumoured that I am to play the part of a police dog in my next film."

Bernard Shaw Indicts Grey, Praises Kaiser

Bernard Shaw believes that Viscount Grey was responsible for the Great War.

At its outbreak, says G. B. S., the Kaiser had some claim to be ranked as the best brain in the Government of Germany.

"What he could not know was the mind of Grey, because Grey did not know his own mind, which was bent on war with Germany at all hazards after Wilhelm dared to build a German fleet."

In a letter to George Viereck, author of 'The Kaiser on Trial' (Duckworth), Shaw makes his accusation.

Grey "No Diplomatist"

"In any sane country," he declares, "Grey would never have been trusted with any public office . . . after his repeated proofs that he was incapable of telling the truth on any political subject because he never knew what the truth was; his brains being those of a naturalist, not of a diplomatist."

"The war was the price that England paid for encouraging Grey's folly and callousness in dealing with Egypt; and now her rule there has gone where it deserved to go."

G. B. S. defends the Kaiser's flight from Germany after his defeat.

"What possible good," he writes, "would it have done to anyone to return to Berlin without any power and with the assurance of the army that they could not protect him against being mobbed, and probably murdered?"

"It was an admirable piece of common sense, and a happy ending for a monarch who had done nothing to deserve an unhappy one."

JAPAN NOT HOSTILE TO BRITAIN

Japanese Commander's Tea Party Address

SHANGHAI, (By Mail)

"It is ridiculous to think that Japan has any hostile intentions towards Great Britain or any other third power."

This remark was made by General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, in the course of a tea party given at his headquarters in honour of three foreign newspapermen, including Reuter's correspondent, who visited the Japanese lines on the Southern Tsinpu front.

It was prompted by a query on his views on Anglo-Japanese relations, the questioner having suggested that there seemed to be "some unfortunate misapprehensions among a section of the world press and public opinion that Great Britain and Japan are antagonistic to each other."

Japan, General Hata said, was pursuing her inflexible policy in China, but she had no intention of jeopardising the rights and interests of third powers.

It was a misconception, he declared in reply to another question to think that the Japanese army had any hostile feeling against British troops or the British people.—Reuter.

FAIRIES AT HIS FEET

He conquered INDRA, the King of the Gods, and all the Fairies of the Heavens were at his feet, beseeching mercy for their Lord. He vanquished the Gods in combat, but failed to conquer his own FATE—to die of his own Mother's Curse!

THE BIG, BOLD, BAD

KING of MEN

B H A U M A S U R

(E. BILLIMORIA)

i n

'PRITHVI PUTRA'



A JAYANT DESAI
PRODUCTION
A RANJIT
MASTERPIECE

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MADHURI, MAZHAR, KALYANI,
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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

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SECOND WEEK

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WEST-END

CINEMA: ... LAMINGTON RD.

Next Saturday
JUNE 25

SAGAR'S New Social

We Three

Starring:—

MOTILAL — MAYA — ROSE — YAKUB

Direction:—

Mr. MEHBOOB

THE ROXY

SIND TO RECEIVE FULL QUOTA

No Cuts For Niemeyer Award For Smaller Provinces

KARACHI, June 18.

Enquiries in official circles reveal that Sind will receive the full amount of Rs. 2,50,000 under the Niemeyer Award.

It is also gathered that only those provinces, which are receiving big amounts are not likely to receive their full quotas this year in view of the decline in the Central Government's revenue.—United Press.

The term of Mr. Framroza Dabu of Navsari, a nominated member of the Baroda State Representative Assembly, has been extended to a further period of three years.

HIGH SCHOOL IN LABOUR AREA

Sind Govt Appoint Committee

KARACHI, June 18.

The Sind Government has appointed a committee to inquire into the necessity of opening a Government High School in the labour area of the city.

The committee has also been asked to consider whether the present Government High School could be transferred to that area or whether any private institution would be prepared to conduct a Government High School in the labour area with Government grant.

The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months.—United Press.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

The following maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall for the past 24 hours were recorded at 8 hours this morning:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	107	86	—	0.5	-0.1
Amraoti	92	77	—	4.8	+1.3
Akola	93	77	—	7.4	+4.6
Ahmedabad	97	80	—	6.0	+4.1
Ajmer	97	80	—	3.4	+2.5
Ahmednagar	88	69	—	3.0	-0.6
Ambala	108	80	—	3.3	+2.5
Allahabad	98	80	0.4	3.9	+2.7
Benares	97	82	—	5.1	+4.2
Bareilly	103	75	0.3	5.8	+3.6
BOMBAY	88	78	0.1	21.9	+12.7
Bangalore	80	67	0.1	0.9	-1.3
Bhopal	90	74	—	9.5	—
Baroda	94	78	—	7.3	—
Belgaum	76	68	0.9	5.3	+0.5
Bahawalpur	106	86	—	0	-0.3
Bijapur	87	71	0.2	4.6	+1.8
Bellary	87	76	—	0.7	-0.6
Bhavnagar	98	79	—	5.3	+3.0
Chittagong	92	80	0.1	18.8	+7.7
Calcutta	91	77	0.5	3.9	-2.0
Cuttack	89	75	0.4	5.8	+1.0
Cawnpore	100	79	—	7.5	+6.3
Calicut	81	74	1.8	29.8	+7.4
Colombo	87	81	—	0.8	-5.4
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	83	76	0.1	4.9	+2.4
Cochin	86	75	0.5	20.2	+2.1
Delira Dun	95	77	—	5.9	+3.4
Delhi	101	86	—	0.5	-0.4
Delira I. Khan	105	—	T	1.4	+1.1
Darjeeling	63	55	4.2	19.7	+5.5
Desa	97	80	—	2.4	+1.8
Dalhousie	—	—	1.5	6.7	+4.5
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	94	80	—	8.3	+5.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	73	0.2	3.4	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	82	—	1.5	+1.4
Indore	88	73	—	11.7	+8.7
Jhansi	101	84	—	6.2	+5.1
Jybbulpore	89	75	T	6.7	+4.4
Jacobabad	116	86	—	0	-0.1
Jaipur	100	78	—	3.4	+2.5
Karwar	85	75	0.9	23.7	-0.9
Karachi	92	84	—	0.1	-0.1
Kodaikanal	63	53	—	2.2	-0.4
Khandwa	93	75	—	7.5	+5.0
Lucknow	99	75	1.7	7.6	+6.1
Ludhiana	106	72	0.2	1.2	+0.5
Lahore	104	70	0.8	2.0	+1.5
Lyalpur	102	78	—	4.0	+3.6
Multan	103	79	—	0.1	-0.2
Mysore	80	68	0.3	0.9	-1.3
Madras	89	81	—	1.1	-0.2
Maymyo	79	67	0.3	6.9	0
Marmagao	85	81	0.1	16.3	—
Malegaon	92	73	—	3.4	+0.4
Mussoorie	75	61	0.1	6.2	+4.3
Mahabaleshwar	67	62	1.4	40.9	+20.4
Murree	80	51	1.1	12.3	+10.7
Mount Abu	79	67	—	2.5	+1.4
Masulipatam	86	75	0.2	5.9	+3.1
Mandalay	93	78	—	3.9	-1.0
Mangalore	83	73	2.1	26.6	+1.9
Meerut	—	—	—	2.5	+1.6
Mercara	67	63	1.5	21.3	+5.9
Nagpur	93	78	T	6.8	+2.3
Ootacamund	59	54	0.1	2.5	-2.0
Patna	93	81	—	5.8	+2.6
Peshawar	102	71	0.4	0.7	+0.4
Poona	84	72	T	2.5	-0.4
Pachmarhi	86	69	—	7.5	+4.3
Port Blair	86	75	3.2	12.9	+5.5
Quetta	92	59	—	0	—
Ranchi	91	75	—	4.9	-0.3
Rawalpindi	102	69	0.7	9.7	+8.9
Rangoon	82	75	0.4	9.8	-0.6
Ratnagiri	85	75	0.5	24.1	+5.6
Rajkot	95	78	—	7.7	+6.1
Sialkot	105	67	1.4	4.3	+3.8
Srinagar	—	—	—	—	—
Sholapur	88	71	0.9	4.2	+0.9
Shillong	78	65	0.2	12.2	+1.4
Simla	77	59	0.5	2.3	-0.1
Surat	90	81	—	12.9	+10.1
Salem	91	76	—	1.2	-0.9
Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum	85	77	0.1	4.5	-4.6
Vizagapatam	87	79	—	7.8	+4.7

WEATHER SUMMARY

SATURDAY, the 18th June 1938.
The unsettled conditions over the north Bay of Bengal persist. The monsoon has been generally active in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and along and near the West Coast. There has also been local rain over the region from Bihar to the North-West Frontier Province and in East Central India, the East Central Provinces, the Deccan and the North Madras

Coast, with light showers in Assam.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS

	inches.
Port Blair	.. 3
Darjeeling	.. 4
Jaipalguri	.. 2
Dinajpur	.. 1-1/2
Narayanganj	.. 1
Jessore	.. 1
Bogra	.. 3/4
Chaibasa	.. 3/4
Lucknow	.. 2
Raipur	.. 2
Sutna	.. 1
Jagdalpur	.. 3/4
Allahabad	.. 1/4
Bareilly	.. 1/4
Cherat	.. 2
Dalhousie	.. 1-1/2
Sialkot	.. 1-1/2
Murree	.. 1
Lahore	.. 3/4
Rawalpindi	.. 3/4
Simla	.. 1/2
Ludhiana	.. 1/4
Peshawar	.. 1/4
Parachinar	.. 1/4
Mangalore	.. 2
Calicut	.. 2
Mercara	.. 1-1/2
Belgaum	.. 1
Kurnool	.. 1
Karwar	.. 3/4
Sholapur	.. 3/4
Ratnagiri	.. 1/2
Khandala	.. 1/2
Chitaldrug	.. 1/2
Cochin	.. 1/2

Sum of rainfall amounts at 134 stations in the plains during past 24 hours:—

Actual	.. 35
Normal	.. 39

Forecast until evening 19th: The monsoon will be generally active in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the North Madras Coast, East Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Mysore and the West Coast. There will also be fairly widespread thunder-showers along and near the Western Himalayas and local rain in the East United Provinces and Assam.

Poona: Rainfall measured at 8 hours 0.02 inches; From 1st June 2.54 inches; Departure from normal -0.41 inches; Temperature: Maximum 84 degrees F.; Departure from normal -3; Minimum temperature 72 degrees; Departure from normal -2; Humidity at 8 hours 74 p.c.; Departure from normal -2 p.c.

Mahabaleshwar: Rainfall measured at 8 hours: 1.38; From 1st June 40.95; Departure from normal plus 21.39; Temperature: Maximum 67 degrees F.; Departure from normal -; Minimum 62 degrees F.; Departure from normal -; Humidity at 8 hours 100 p.c.; Departure from normal

Local Forecast: Rain.
Ready for distribution at 12-50.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 18.
Unsettled conditions in North Bay of Bengal persist. The monsoon has been generally active in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and along and near West Coast. There has also been local rain over the region from Bihar to North West Frontier Province and in East Central India, East Central Provinces, Deccan and North Madras Coast with light showers in Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Darjeeling four inches; Port Blair three; Jaipalguri, Lucknow, Raipur, Cherat, Mangalore and Calicut two each; Dinajpur, Sialkot, Dalhousie, Mercara, Mahabaleshwar one and half; Narayanganj, Jessore, Sutna, Murree, Belgaum and Kurnool one.

FORECAST:—(Until the evening of 19th). Monsoon will be generally active in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, North Madras Coast, East Central India, Central Provinces, Deccan, Mysore and West Coast. There will also be fairly widespread thunder-

showers along and near Western Himalayas and local rain in East United Provinces and Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18-6-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .004 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.9 degrees 0.4 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.6 degrees 0.3 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy -10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches

Total rainfall during the month 21.85 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 23.14 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 18-6-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MACHINE TEACHES SWIMMING

A machine with which one can learn to swim without going into the water has been designed by Jan Mader, State swimming instructor at Pilsen.

The machine consists of a metal framework with five projections. To these projections the body, hands and feet of the learner are strapped. The projections are then moved by an electric motor in such a way as to force the learner to make the correct swimming motions.

Machine With Spiked Frame Aerates Lawn Soil

A recently developed machine simplifies the job of aerating the soil beneath a lawn. The machine features a series of steel spikes attached to a square frame in such a manner that when it is pushed over the lawn the steel pikes are forced into the ground.

As the frame turns, a new series of spikes makes more holes in the ground thus making it easy for air and water to enter. One person can operate the machine and cover a large area in a single day's work.

Valuable back-ground of facts on imperialism as it really is will be afforded by Empire, a three-penny monthly, edited by Leonard Barnes, J. F. Harraban and Norman Leys.



Pilot G-364 AB

The NEW AC/DC ALL-WAVE IDEAL RADIO FOR INDIA

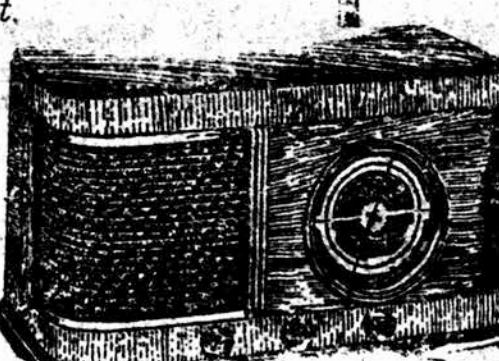
● It is Specially designed for India by the World Famous LOT Factory to tune all Indian stations as well as foreign, and built to withstand vagaries of a tropical climate.

● Within the Reach of Everybody:

Small in size, but big in performance—its extraordinary low price brings radio entertainment within the reach of everybody.

**GUARANTEED WORLD RECEPTION
RS. 250 ONLY**

G-364 AB
6 valves—super-het circuit—Three Bands: 12-565 metres. Large output. See it—hear it, and you will like it.



CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO., LTD.,
129, Esplanade .25, Chowringhee
Post Box 459 Post Box 8936
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA
Sales & Service throughout India.

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

& PILLS
Can be had from all Chemists.

Sole Selling Agents:— **P. M. PATNI & Co.**
Tel. Address—Ligature Princess Street, BOMBAY, I.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were seven all correct Entries. Rs. 1,400 is divided among the following seven successful competitors each getting Rupees two hundred only (Rs. 200.),

Bombay
G. B. RELVANE,
88, Walkeshwar Road,
Malbar Hill, BOMBAY.

Barwaha
ABDUL SALAM,
c/o N. R. Tevari,
BARWAHA (H. S.)

Hubli
B. DAVID,
Retd. Inspector of Police,
HUBLI.

Kathiawar
F. MAMAD SINDHI,
Dawalshah (Bantwa),
KATHIAWAR.

NAVIVALA NOORMOHOMAD
and A. SATAR,
c/o Kasim Gaj Mithriwala Shop,
Near Rustam Masjid,
DHORAJI (Kathiawad.)

Lucknow
M. MISTRY,
3, Nabibullah Road,
LUCKNOW U. P.

Madras
SAIFOODIN GULAMALI
LORDHAR,
c/o M. Hatim and Co., No. 17,
Voodas Rd., Mount Madras,
MADRAS.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	3
B	13
C	1
D	7
E	14
F	4
G	6
H	8
I	18
J	11
K	12
L	16
M	17
N	9
O	2
P	10
Q	15
R	5

Two Errors

There were seventy-three entries with two mistakes Rs. 600 is divided among the following seventy-three successful competitors each getting Rupees Eight & Annas Three only (Rs. 8-3 as.)

Bombay
B. T. RELVANI,
88 Walkeshwar Road,
Malbar Hill, BOMBAY.

T. B. RELVANI,
Advocate,
88 Walkeshwar Road,
Malbar Hill, BOMBAY.

TARA G. BANATWALA,
241 "Tara-Niwas",
Walkeshwar, BOMBAY 6.

JOHN SALDANA,
138, Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

C. R. V. NATHAN,
Army & Navy Stores,
BOMBAY.

DINANATH J. KERKER,
Abdulla Bld., Top Floor,
Room No. 33, Old Chikalwady,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.

V. RAMAN,
C/o M/s Narayanlal Bansilal,
20, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

M. J. VANAK,
C/o Usufali Ebrahimji,
487, Kalbadevi Road,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

DHUNMAI P. MOTIWALA,
Kooka's House,
Opp. Parsee Fire Temple,
Dhobi-Talao, BOMBAY.

V. K. BOWDEKAR,
Khota's Wadi,
Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY.

N. E. GOLWALA,
C/o Ebrahim Adamji,
Katha Bazar, Mandvi,
BOMBAY 9.

USUFALI EBRAHIMJI,
C/o A. Najmudin & Co.,
82 Cawasji Patel St.,
Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

TOOLSIBAI KERSONDAS,
Khorwara's House,
Behind The Cattle Stables,
Koobharwada, Worli,
BOMBAY No. 18.

M. B. NAVALKER,
No. 32 Motiram Bhuvan,
1st Khatarali,
BOMBAY 4.

V. V. BASRUR,
Municipal Free Clinic,
254, Bellasis Road,
Byculla Post, BOMBAY 8.

MORESHWAR M. LAMGE,
Kamatipura 2nd Lane,
House No. 60,
BOMBAY.

V. R. DAWOOD,
Sharif Devji Kanji Street,
31/43 2nd Floor,
BOMBAY 3.

RAGHUNATH A. SAMEL,
C/o Madan Anan,
Mechanical Workshop,
Tadi Pitha Lane,
Fanawadi, BOMBAY.

KASTOORCHAND G. CHANDRAK,
C/o Karimbhai N. Kalaiwala,
107, Abdul Rehman St.,
BOMBAY 3.

LOHAR ANANDJI UMARSI,
Laxmi Narayan Lane,
Lohar-wady,
MATUNGA (G.I.P.)

KADIYA DAMJI LALJI,
Laxmi Narayan Lane,
Lohar-Wady, MATUNGA,
(G.I.P.Rly.)

LOHAR CHHAGANLAL
LILADHAR,
Laxmi Narayan Lane,
Lohar-Wady, MATUNGA,
(G.I.P.Rly.)

SOONABAI K. DAROOOWALA,
No. 511, C.
Adenwala Road,
MATUNGA.

MRS. JALJI P. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze,"
B. J. Road, BANDRA.

MISS MOTI P. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze,"
B. J. Road, BANDRA.

Amraoti

FAKRUDDIN KADIRBHAI,
Carting Agent,
Rly. Station,
AMRAOTI.

Akola

M. MAHOMAD AHMED,
Foot-Wear Stores,
Tajnapeth, AKOLA.

Balasar

JATASHANKAR MEGHJI,
Anglo-Gujarati School,
Motiganj Bazar,
BALASOR (B.N. Rly.).

Barsi Town

Y. P. GHATNEKAR,
Pophatis' House,
Kasba, BARSII TOWN,
(Dt. Sholapur).

Baroda

LOHAR KANTABAI GOPALJI,
Sultanpura, Modh Pole,
BARODA.

Bansda

RAMSINHBABA N. SOLANKI,
Bansda via Billimora,
BANSDA STATE.

Cutch

T. T. DAROOGER,
C/o Adamji Karimji Darooger,
Vohra Bazar, POST ANJAR,
(Cutch).

LOHAR MAGANLAL ENDERJI,
Lohar Chakla,
CUTCH BHUJ.

Dondaicha

KULSUM VALIMOHOMAD,
C/o Shahmohomad Suleman,
Dondaicha, WEST KHANDESH,
T. V. Rly.

SATAR MOHOMAD,
C/o Shahmohomad Suleman,
Dondaicha, WEST KHANDESH,
T.V.Rly.

Gandevi

MAGANBHAI J. PATEL,
Gandhi Bazar,
GANDEVI.

GANDABHAI V. PATEL,
Bazar Street,
GANDEVI.

JEHANGIRJI B. KATRAK,
Katrak Street,
GANDEVI (Dt. Surat).

Hubli

S. S. MAJIGUD,
C/o Stores Audit Office,
HUBLI.

(Continued On Page 27.)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued From Page 26)

Indore City G. H. ALLIHUSEN, C/o. Narayanji Jagannath, 45, Sik Moholla, INDORE CITY. MADHUKAR U. SUKHTANKAR, Jail Road, INDORE CITY. E. K. BHAGORWALA, 27, Marothia Bazar, INDORE CITY.	NURMAHOMAD & AHMAD MITHAIWALA, C/o. Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop, DHORAJI. AHMAD & NURMAHOMAD NAVI-WALLA, C/o. Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop, Near Rustam Masjid, DHORAJI. NURMAHOMAD & SITAR MITHAIWALA, C/o. Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop, Near Rustam Masjid, DHORAJI. ABDULSATAR & NURMAHOMAD MITHAIWALA, C/o. Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop, Near Rustam Masjid, DHORAJI. AMTULLA ISMAILJI GOGHARI, Hathi-Khana, DHORAJI. N. G. SORATHIA, C/o. A. Ghani Shop, Jail Road, JUNAGAD. I. G. SORATHIA, A. Ghani Shop, Jail Road, JUNAGAD. KUSUMBALA LAXMICHAND, LALPUR. JAYANTILAL AMARSI, C/o. Motichand Manekchand Panwalla, Mochi Bazar, RAJKOT.	MISTRI NANJI HIRABHAI, Juni Bazar, Via Junagad, SHAHPUR, (Sorath). MUKTA THAKERSEY, Opposite Kanya Sala, SHAHPUR-SORATH, J. S. Rly. HAIDER MAHOMADALI DHOL-KAWALA, C/o. Mohamadali Ismailji Vasaiwala, LUNAWADA. Lucknow MAHSINALI MOHAMEDALI, 3, Nabiulla Road, LUCKNOW, U. P. M. M. MERCHANT, 380, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW, U. P. M. M. KANJI, 3, Nabiulla Road, LUCKNOW. M. M. ALLARAKHIA, 380, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW. M. MERCHANT, 380, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW. M. M. MISTRI, 3, Nabiulla Road, LUCKNOW. Palghar T. H. DARUWALLA, Hari Niwas, PALGHAR.	Poona S. S. KAND, Laxmi Road, Kedari Chouk, POONA 2. Shahada HAKIMUDDIN, C/o. Halderbhai M. Sarafali, SHAHADA, (W. Khandesh.) K. M. BROTHERS, C/o. Mahomad Husein Fida Ali SHAHADA, (W. Khandesh.) ZAINU, C/o. Halderbhai M. Saraf Ali, SHAHADA, (West Khandesh.) THE SHAHADA Y. M. B. SHAHADA, (West Khandesh.) K. K. RANALAWALA, C/o. Kutubali Nurjibhoy, SHAHADA, (West Khandesh.) SAGIRABAI, C/o. Yahyabhai & Bros. General Merchant, SHAHADA, (West Khandesh.) Surat N. G. SHAIKH, Nanpura Market, SURAT.
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Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.
Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 28th June, 1938.
Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.
In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Join Congress And Remove Its Weaknesses

Gandhiji's Reply To Critics Of C. P. Episode: Reason And Moral Law Must Dominate Congress Rule

In the course of an article, entitled: "A CRITICISM," Mahatma Gandhi writes about the C. P. Ministry and certain criticisms that were levelled against it:

"A C. P. Correspondent sends me a bitter letter criticising the C. P. Ministry. I condense it below toning down the bitterest part:—

"I have been wanting to write to you for some time but did not do so advisedly. I do so now as one interested in the good Government of my province which, I take it, is also your adopted home for the rest of your life. We were led to believe that Government by the representatives of the Congress would be so good as to escape calumny and be able to rule for all time merely by reason and by moral influence. But the main purpose of the Congress Ministry appears to us to be

(A) To worship your idol in public and break it in secret;
(B) To worship the symbols of Imperialism in secret and denounce them in public;

(C) To play the malefactor towards their opponents whom they cannot conquer by truthful and legitimate methods.

(D) To carry on a brisk traffic in legislation and public offices.

The Government of a people cannot be run, as the Congress Minister in the C. P. seems to imagine, by the common argument of

promised boons and by corrupting the electorate with hope. During the past 10 months your Ministers have left no stone unturned to shake the moral foundation of good Government of this province. The Ministry and its component parts are honeycombed with intrigues and corruption.

To sum up, my conclusion: which I wish to convey to you, is that the Congress Party might have been deemed capable of governing had they never assumed power and responsibility. Next to assumption of power is the responsibility of relinquishing it. It is strange that your soul should not revolt against such a predatory Ministry for the creation of which the moral responsibility is entirely yours."

INQUIRY MADE.

The Working Committee referred all the complaints against the Ministry to the Parliamentary Board which carried on an enquiry on the spot. Its report is public property. The Congress is a wholly Democratic organisation

with the widest possible franchise. The Working Committee is its mouthpiece and has to work within the limits prescribed for it by the Congress constitution.

It was open to the C. P. Congress representatives to demand resignation from the Ministers, but they did not. On the contrary they wanted the present Ministers to compose their differences and carry on the Government. The Parliamentary Board could not disregard the wishes of the representatives. It had no power to do so. But it did all it could to rid the Ministry of whatever shortcomings they had discovered. The Ministers, it must be admitted, offered no opposition to whatever the Board wanted to do. It now remains to be seen how the next arrangement works.

The point, however, that I wish to make is that the Working Committee does not hush up any evil that is found in the Congress organisation. It is not afraid to impose discipline which is readily obeyed in most cases.

I wholly endorse the correspondent's proposition that the Congress can only rule "be reason and moral influence." He and critics like him may rest assured that the Congress will die a natural and deserved death if and when it substitutes reason and moral influence by goondaism.

One more point The Congress is composed of ordinary mortals. They share the virtues and vices

20 KILLED IN FOOD POISONING

Tragedy Follows Marriage Feast

LUCKNOW, June 18.

According to the Aligarh correspondent of the "Pioneer", a marriage feast near Khurja accounted for 20 deaths. After taking the food about 50 guests were suddenly taken ill and 20 died in the course of the day.

First their death was attributed to cholera, but subsequent investigations showed that food poisoning was responsible for it.—United Press.

of the nation which they seek to represent. But after all is said and done, it will not be denied that it is the oldest political organisation in the country, it is the most representative, it has drawn to itself the best talent in the country, it has the highest amount of sacrifice to its credit. Above all it is the one organisation that has offered the greatest resistance to foreign rule and exploitation.

Whilst all honest criticism is to be welcomed, I would like to remind the correspondent and other critics that it is open to them to join the Congress and criticise it from within and to try to rid it of all the removable limitations they may discover in it.—A. P.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Catch the fugitives as they are running away from law! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa' The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "A" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress and glasses as illustrated in No. 11. Therefore, we put No. 11 against "A" in the coupon. Similarly a woman in the illustration marked "K" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress and a moustache as in No. 3. Therefore No. 3 is entered against "K" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before 6th July, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 6th July, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Fugitives Competition.

19/6

A	11
B	
C	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

6th July

(Extra Coupons See Page 43)

Around Theatre & Film Land

Sale Of Cinema Tickets Outside The Theatres

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

S'r.—Some correspondence has recently appeared in your paper regarding the unauthorized sale of cinema tickets at prices higher than those printed thereon for which cinema managers and booking clerks have been blamed.

This evil is a long standing one and exists even at cinemas showing foreign films. At the opening of the Metro some people have purchased Re. 1 tickets for Rs. 3, although Police Inspectors and Sergeants were present to preserve order. Undoubtedly there is a gang of about 100 bullies batten- ing on this nuisance, who will stop at nothing to buy the tickets—one of them recently bit the fingers of the booking clerk for not selling tickets to him—who take care to change positions from cinema to cinema so that they are not easily recognised and who even send women and hotel boys, etc. to buy tickets for them, so that although the cinemas do not sell to one person more than two tickets, (but only one when there is great rush on Saturdays and Sundays) at a time it is impossible for anybody to discover if the buyer is a member of the gang. Occasionally the staff of cinemas know by sight some of the gang, but when the members of the gang may be standing in the queue to buy tickets, it is not possible to drag them out as they fight, create scenes and almost drive away some members of the public. Once the gangmen are outside the precincts of the cinemas, the cinema staff is helpless and, therefore, it is the Police and Police alone who must move in the matter. Though stories of graft have reached me, I am not prepared to substantiate to-day if the Police are in league with the gang, but even though, as I have noticed, the unauthorized sale takes place under the very noses of the Police, they obviously seem reluctant to take any action more energetic than the issue of the following instructions to cinemas which should be carried out forthwith for what they are worth:

"WARNING TO THE PUBLIC"

You are warned "not to purchase tickets elsewhere than from the Booking Office.

"On no account" should you purchase a ticket from any other person or place. By doing so you encourage the sale of tickets at a higher rate by mercenary persons in no way connected with the cinemas who sell them for their own gain.

It is better to miss the performance, should the house be full, than to pay the premium price offered by outsiders.

Sd. MANAGER.

Members of the gang, with whom I have discussed the question, frankly confessed to me that they had no other means of livelihood, which proves that they are undesirable characters, and that the Police are themselves tired of bringing them to book, even though the cinemas pay the prescribed charges, which approximate about Rs. 35 per day, for the detaining of the Police to keep order around the cinemas. The Police are lethargic as is their telephone system which, served as it is by a Central exchange and not by a modern automatic one, is the most unbusinesslike imaginable, needing as much as 15 minutes to get an official on the phone. If the

moment the Police see any one selling tickets outside the box office at prices not printed on the tickets, they forthwith march him to the nearest Police Station, confiscate the tickets found with him and detain him in the Police Station till the next morning when he would be placed before the Honorary Magistrates, who, in view of the continued nuisance and disturbance caused by the gang, should fine every member of the gang placed before them Rs. 5 for each offence, then the evil can be eradicated in no time.

But, I must refute the allegation that the booking clerks are in league with the gang. If your correspondents saw a booking clerk giving tickets to the gang, the fact should have been forthwith brought to the notice of the Manager of the cinema, who would have forthwith suspended the booking clerk, if not dismissed him. Other remedies are for the cinemas to sell at least the 9 annas tickets throughout the day so that respectable parties may buy them away from the fights at the box office, or that with the contemplated change of timings in cinemas by Police order matters may be so arranged that once the ticket is purchased the person must go straight into the auditorium. Since the public is willy-nilly paying a premium of As. 2 to 4 per ticket the prices of tickets for the lower classes themselves may be raised to 6 and 12 annas respectively instead of the present 4 and 9 annas, though the same may be reduced in subsequent weeks when the rush has subsided, so that the public will educate themselves in course of time to buy only at the box office and not outside it, where, with the proposed increase in rates they would have to pay As. 8 for the third class and Re. 1 for the second class, something which they will think twice or thrice about. But, the best remedy would be for Government to declare the evil as an offence by special legislation, as was done in America, so that then the offenders could be adequately punished and I trust Government will move in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

RAM L. GOGTAY.

"ASHA"

Kamlesh Kumari, the well-known Star, is to feature in the title role of "Asha".

Almost without a break Parry-Davies has been carrying on with the shooting of "Asha" for the last fortnight. The shots have been found to be amazingly perfect. Purna Chowdhury gave a fine portrayal of a young man cornered by a sinister conspiracy hatched against him, while Tulsi Lahiri manifested his abilities so impressively in the serio-comic role assigned to him which adds to a further laurel to his cap.

Some out-door shots have been arranged to be taken, the location being the Dum Dum Aerodrome. Some of the scenes scheduled to be shot involves great risk on the part of the Camera-man. In fact, he has to follow a plane up in the air (about 1,000 ft.) and take scenes happening in first plane from certain precarious angles. But then, Peter Brierley knows his job well.

TRAGIC PLIGHT OF EX-CHILD FILM STAR

Jackie Coogan Sues Mother And Step-Father For Fortune Withheld From Him

Pathos more touching than anything in his films attaches to Jackie Coogan's action in claiming £ 800,000 from his mother and step-father, Mr. Arthur Bernstein.

He alleges that he earned this sum as a child film star, and that they refused to hand it over to him when he reached the age of 21.

A great bond of friendship existed between Jackie and his father, and the road, accident which killed the father robbed the son of last hopes of restarting a serious movie career.

When Hollywood considered Jackie outgrown as a child actor, his father registered Jackie Coogan productions Incorporated, intending to produce films financed by the boy's own money, and starring the "Kid" again.

He was dissuaded from the venture by friends, who said, "We guess it would be a terrible gamble. You might drop the whole lot, so that the boy will have nothing when he grows up."

NEVER PRODUCED

Mr. Coogan, sen., engaged Mr. Arthur Bernstein as secretary-manager of the projected company, which never entered into active film production.

Before his father's death Jackie was seldom seen in Hollywood parties and night haunts. Later he began to make appearances with various Hollywood beauties, attracting attention as a dashing beau.

Hollywood gossips began to say, "He will run wild like the rest of them."

But Jackie didn't. He belonged to the young set, never associated with the Hollywood fast set.

He often mentioned his "strict

family influence, admitting that it was good for a young fellow to have a motor with a firm interest in him.

He rebelled, however, when, as he alleged, she discouraged any ideas of romance.

Toby Wing and Jackie were reported to have become engaged, but they parted later because, as he said, "The folks are afraid that if I marry anyone I'll be taken for a ride."

He always spoke highly of Toby.

When he became engaged to Betty Grable, he told friends that his mother and Mr. Bernstein suggested a postponement of the marriage.

He believed that they had his interests at heart, but were unduly coddling him because of his impending inheritance of his movie fortune.

On his twenty-first birthday Jackie asked his mother when his fortune would be handed to him, and she is said to have replied, "The money never has belonged to you."

Jackie has been trying since then to obtain some kind of settlement.

He lives in a modest apartment, and is believed to be completely happy with his young wife.

Hollywood expects the case provide a sad illustration of Mr. Coogan senior's legal oversight.

Most of the child actors in Hollywood to-day have their earnings paid direct into trust funds which legally establish their rights on reaching majority, and control withdrawals and investments during their minority.

Instances are Shirley Temple, Jane Withers and Freddie Bartholomew.

"MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION"

Revived At Eros

It is difficult to attempt a dispassionate review of the "Magnificent Obsession," Universal's John M. Stahl production which opens an engagement at the Eros Theatres from to-morrows (Monday) with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in the starring roles. Rarely has the screen shown a more touching motion picture than this, filled as it is with heart-quickening-drama and delightful comedy—a skilful blending of light and shade, revealing the story of the compelling power of a great love. Here, indeed, is a picture which will be remembered for years as an outstanding example of screen artistry.

The charming Miss Dunne plays the greatest role of her career, and her performance even excels those of "Cimarron" and "Back Street". During a part of the picture she is blind, and her experiences brought tears to the eyes of almost everyone in the audience. Taylor is revealed as a dramatic actor of exceptional ability and fully justifies Hollywood's announcement that this handsome young man is the most important screen discovery of the year. Scenes between these two are presented with stirring dramatic qualities. Others in the cast who do especially good-work are Charles Butterworth, whose comedy is delightful Betty Furness, Sara

MORNING MATINEE AT THE BROADWAY

"Palmy Days" an uproarious musical extravaganza that spins along at a furious pace, starring the inimitable Eddie Cantor with his vital spark of humour spreading tingling laughs throughout, will be shown to-day at 10-30 a.m. at the Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

Eddie Cantor, caught in the toils of a fake fortune-telling business, escapes from behind the bushy beard of spiritualism to assume the regal robes of an efficiency expert...and what an expert! He cuts everyone's salary...and raises his own! He pursues the one and only girl and in turn is savagely hunted by Charlotte Greenwood, his mad-wag sparring partner...You'll have to move fast to keep up with this funster frolicking from dough to doughnuts.

The movie-goers chuckled and enjoyed "Whoopee" to their hearts' content, but watch the "Laugh thermometer" go boom when Eddie Cantor races through the ladies' swimming pool in a "shower sheet" and hides his undraped figure behind a "Smoke Screen" in the steam room.

Haden, Gilbert Emery, Ralph Morgan, Cora Sue Collins, Henry Armetta and Arthur Treacher.

"Magnificent Obsession" will run at the Eros from Monday to Thursday next.

About Studios And Stars



"Magnificent Obsession," Universal Production will be screened at the Eros from Monday (20th June) to Thursday (23rd June).

WHY "NIRMALA" IS BEING WITHDRAWN?

Rai Saheb Chuni Lall Explains

"We were expecting 'Nirmala' to continue easily for many more weeks still, judging from its popularity and the crowds that are still collecting at the Roxy in spite of the forbidding weather; and a report that it is being withdrawn from the 25th has surprised us not a little. I hope it is not correct," said a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" to Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, General Manager of the Bombay Talkies, during a casual call at the Company's office.

But to his surprise, and no doubt, to the disappointment of many who have still not seen 'Nirmala' or want to see it again. Rai Saheb Chuni Lall observed: "Yes. We are withdrawing the picture from the Roxy on the 25th, although, as you rightly say, it can easily run for several weeks more."

"Why?" was the natural question.

"Because the management of the Roxy are under an arrangement to exhibit a picture or another producing concern after 'Nirmala' and if 'Nirmala' is continued longer it may happen that our next picture, which is now under production, cannot be released at the Roxy in good season. We are, therefore, not giving 'Nirmala' its full first run."

"But you may release your next picture at any other house?"

"No," said Rai Saheb Chuni Lall with his characteristic smile, "under the present arrangement, all Bombay Talkies' picture will have their first run at the Roxy and in order that the house may be available in good season for the next release, it is essential that 'Nirmala' should now be withdrawn."

"But, surely, not enough people have seen 'Nirmala' and if you can arrange to show it at some other picture house in the City you will be giving the picture its due period and also an opportunity to the innumerable Devika Rani fans to see it."

"Oh, yes, yes. We are going that," said the genial General Manager, "not only for 'Nirmala' but for our subsequent pictures as well. You can see how that it would not be advisable for us to



Mr. J. P. Raizada, L.E.E.Sc., hails from U. P. and is only 26 years of age. He first passed the Electrical Engineering Examination from the Dhayalbagh Technical College (Agra) and had had practical training in several Engineering firms. Subsequently he had an opportunity to study Electrical and Sound Engineering abroad. In 1933, he took charge of Moti Mahal Concerns as Publicity Manager. In 1934, he was made General Manager of Moti Mahal Theatres, production, distribution and exhibition sections. He was also Production Manager of some film concerns, inclusive of Gold Mohar. Mr. Raizada is in charge of the theatres and distribution of Indian Pictures (of Moti Mahal Theatres) in Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Bombay.

give our pictures a first run at the Roxy for more than 8 to 10 weeks, howsoever popular they may be and howsoever great be the rush of the spectators, for that would mean holding up subsequent releases if the first run were extended. For the convenience of the public and our patrons—the Bombay Talkies fans—we are making definite arrangements whereby our pictures can conti-



Shiv Ranee Ghose and Nayampally in "Repentance" to be released on Saturday next at the Imperial Cinema.



Swarna and Nazim as the American wife and the English Doctor in Shree Vishnu Cinetone's social picture in Hindi "American Wife."

nue their unbroken run at second run picture houses in the Grant Road or Dadar locality, after the first limited run at the Roxy. Thus 'Nirmala' will be found running at the Alfred Talkies from the 25th instant and the public will have not much reason to be disappointed."

A telephone call interrupted the conversation, but as the representative had known what he wanted to, and perhaps much more than that, he took his leave.

NEWS FROM PRABHAT NAGAR

After two months of thorough rehearsals, Mr. Kale has just started the shooting of his new picture. As usual, the story is en-

tirely of a new character, with a problem that is vital to the modern generation. And new talent is going to be presented.

Mr. Shantaram is thinking about his new subject. Most of the time he sits in the story department thinking and thinking, and it is hard to say what is going on in his mind. To him, the theme is one of the most important factors in picture production. He is thinking out something new, something enlightening and above all, something utilitarian. He has an ideal and he will show a practical way of achieving it. That, he maintains, is a man's duty.

Yes, about the subject. When asked him what it was going to be like, he replied "Er—Yes. Yes! Yes?"

TO-DAY ON RADIO

B Day I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 1,550 kc/s. for
Transmission I and 61 metres,
1,905 kc/s., for Transmission II.
a. m.
11-30 Arti by Air Artists. 11-35
Bombay Orchestra: Prabhat ka
geet. 11-45 Sasuno Santap sketch
in Gujarati.
p. m.
12-30 Saraswati Faterpekar. 1-0
European Music.
TRANSMISSION II
p. m.
5-30 Master Nandram Ghazals.
5-40 D. Amel. Film airs on the
bansuri. 5-45 Ghulam Mustafa.
6-0 Garba programme. 6-30
(On short wave) Evensong,
and (on medium wave) S. K. Ra-
tanjankart broadcast. 7-35 Amir-
bai Karnataki. 8-5 Bombay Or-
chestra. 8-10 Amanat Ali Khan.
9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15
"English Bible" talk by Prof.
J. B. Primrose. 9-30 News. 9-45
Sport review by Talyarkhan. 10-0
Saraswati Faterpekar.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a. m.
7-0 Music in Morning. 8-5 In-
strumental Interlude. 8-15 From
Silver Screen. 9-30 For Young
Listeners.
TRANSMISSION II
12-0 noon From the Silver
Screen.
p. m.
1-0 Sunday Programme.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 Usha Bani Orchestra. 6-30
Vocal Duet. 6-40 Film Songs. 7-0
Sarangi Solo. 7-10 Recital: 1.
Fayyaz Khan. 7-30 For Villagers
Only. 8-0 Ghazals from Great
Masters. 8-30 Readings from
Baqar Ali Dastan Go. 8-40 More
Film Songs. 9-0 Musical Sketch.
News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindus-
tani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Vocal
Recital. 10-0 Spelling Bee. 10-15
Melodious Numbers. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in
Delhi I. 7-30 On Wings of Song:
1. Sindh. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme
as in Delhi I. 9-45 Let Us Call
It a Day. 10-0 Programme as in
Delhi I. 10-15 Let Us Call It a
Day (contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Sa-
turdays and Sundays the pro-
grammes from Delhi II will be
broadcast also on the following
wavelengths:
Transmissions I & II: 19.8 m.,
15,160 kc/s.
Transmission III: 31.3 m. 9,590
kc/s.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p. m.
6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40
V. A. Kashalkar of Allahabad.
7-5 Mohammad Ismail. 7-15
Mahboob Jan of Lucknow. 7-45
Much Ado About Nothing: Talk in
Hindustani by A. Saloni. 8-0
Mahboob Jan. 8-25 V.
A. Kashalkar. 8-50 Ghazals.
News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindus-
tani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shuniya
Ragini. 10-0 V. A. Kashalkar. 10-30
Mahboob Jan.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s
(Add 24 minutes to all timings
for Calcutta time)
a. m.
8-36 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya.
8-45 Indubala. 9-6 Bhabatosh
Bhattacharya. 9-26 Indubala.
9-41 Chamu Misra. 9-51
Khirodegopal Mukherjee. 10-
11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage
and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music.
12-6 News. 12-11 Land of Heath-
er.
p. m.
5-36 Children's Service. 6-6
Church Service. 7-21 Gita Roy.
7-36 Dharendra Chandra Mitra.
7-51 Babalrani. 8-6 News, Wea-
ther (Bengali). 8-21 Samaresh
Chowdhury. 8-36 Dharendra Mit-
tra. 8-51 Babalrani. 9-6 News.
9-21 Vocal Recital. 9-36 Some
Famous Stage Personalities. Isa-
dora Duncan. Talk by Margaret
Gardner. 9-51 In Studio To-
night

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a. m.
9-0 Announcements in Hindu-
stani. 9-5 Habibullah Kabuli. 9-
15 Choral Song. 9-20 Fateh Mo-
hammad on Sitar. 9-30 Sham-
shad Begam. 9-40 Bhai Mehr
Bakhsh. 9-50 Munawwar Sulta-
na. 10-0 Lal Mohammad. 10-10
Zubaida Begam. 10-20 Inayat
Husain. 10-25 Zohra Jabeen. 10-
35 Hamid Parosi. 10-45 Sham-
shad Begam.
p. m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindu-
stani. 5-40 Naat by Mehr Bakhsh.
5-50 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-10
Shamshad Begam. 6-20 Khyber
Orchestra. 6-30 Mehr Bakhsh.
6-50 Dilbar Raj. 7-0 Habibullah
Kabuli. 7-20 Violin and Tabla.
7-25 Prem Sagar ki ek Rat ka
Manzar. 7-45 Readings from Re-
ligious Books. 8-0 Hour with vil-
lagers. 9-0 Raz-i-Zindagi. 9-15
News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-
30 In English. 9-45 Khosha-i-
Parvin

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p. m.
6-30 Religious Music. 6-50 Gui-
tar Recital. 6-55 Ghulam Haider.
7-15 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 For
Countryside. 8-0 Instrumental
and Vocal Melodies. 8-5 Haider
Bakhsh. 8-10 Umra Zia Begam.
8-20 Ghulam Haider. 8-30 Lead-
er, play in Hindustani by K. Ah-
med. 8-55 Mohammad Hasan. 9-0
Nazir Hussain. 9-5 Umra
Zia Begam and G.
Haider. Duet. 9-15 News, Wea-
ther in Hindustani. 9-30 In Eng-
lish. 9-45 Secrecy Office of the
Punjab University, talk by S. P.
Sinha, M.L.A. 10-0 Umra Zia Be-
gam. 10-15 Airvoice Orchestra.
10-25 Ghulam Haider. 10-40 Um-
ra Zia Begam and G. Haider.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 AIR Carnatic Orchestra.
5-40 Shrimati D. K. Pattammaal:
Vocalist. 6-50 Kriti: Mukhari on
Violin. 6-55 T. K. Rangachari:
Vocalist. 7-35 Kadanakutuhalam
on Jaltarang. 7-40 Shrimati D. K.
Pattammaal. 8-15 Story in Tamil.
8-30 Shrimati D. K. Pattammaal.
9-15 News, Weather. 9-30 You are
the Law. Talk by M. Ruthnaswamy,
Member, Madras Public Service
Commission. 9-45 T. K. Ranga-
chari.

Madras—II Programme

90.6 metres, 4,950 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in

Peaks In City Radio Programmes

Peaks of the week in the Bom-
bay Radio Programmes from 19th
to 25th inst. are as under:

SUNDAY (JUNE 19)

Indian Music and other items:
Amirbai Karnataki. Saraswatibai
Faterpekar. S. Ratanjankar.
Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.
English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "The
Fortnight in Sport." By A. F. S.
S. Talyarkhan.
European Music and other
items: Evensong.

MONDAY (JUNE 20)

Indian Music and Other items:
Gururao Deshpande.
Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.
English Talks at 9-45 p.m.:
Waman Malhar Joshi. Should
heading articles be scrapped?
European Music and Other
items: The Art players.

TUESDAY (JUNE 21)

From 10 to 11 p.m. European
Programme on short wave and
Indian Programme on medium
wave.
Indian Music and other items:
Amembal Dinkerrao. Pandit Rao
Nagarkar. Zohra Khatoon.
Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.
English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: K. S.
Hirlekar.
European Music and Other
items: Dance Music.

WEDNESDAY (JUNE 22)

Indian Music and other items:
Niwrutti Sarnaik. Amateur Hour.
Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.

Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telu-
gu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil).
7-0 to 9-45 Programme as Madras
I. 9-45 A Violin Recital. 10-15
Sunday Evening Concert

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s
(16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
p. m.
7-30 Recital. 7-45 B B C Military
Band. 8-30 Made in Great Britain:
Cheshire Cheese. Arranged by S.
E. Reynolds. Produced by Pascoe
Thornton. 9-0 Negro Spirituals.
9-10 An Appeal. 9-10 Weekly
Newsletter and Sports Summary.
9-40 Bells and Empire Service.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic
Programme.

PEACE IDEAS ON THE CAMPUS

PROVIDENCE, (By Mail).

The "Daily Herald" of Brown
University has announced a sur-
vey of campus opinion on peace.
Five years ago, Dr. Nicholas Mur-
ray Butler declared that "college
students should take the
responsibility for the direction of
public opinion in international af-
fairs." Thereupon the Brown
"Daily Herald" conducted its first
survey of student opinion on a
few selected subjects.

Now another survey will be taken
on peace. Nine hundred colleges
are being asked to participate in
this poll in which more than a
million students will be asked to
vote. The poll is sponsored joint-
ly by the United Student Peace
Committee and the "Daily Herald"
and will seek to ascertain student
opinion on five topics of vital in-
terest: Europe, the R.O.T.C., the
Far East, naval expenditures, and
the fundamental issue involved in
the Oxford Pledge.

Methods of procedure will differ.
At some schools there will be a
chapel poll; at others, ballots will
be mimeographed and voting
booths will be set up; some
schools will print questions in the
college newspaper and will ask
that the ballots be clipped and
sent in.

"To-day, more than ever," say
the sponsors of the poll, "student
leadership is needed in outlining
and solidifying the attitude of

English Talks at 9-45 p.m.:
Piroja Wadia.

European Music and Other
items: Walter Kaufmann and
Melhi Mehta.

THURSDAY (JUNE 23)

From 10 to 11 p.m. European
programme on short wave and
Indian programme on medium
wave.

Indian Music and other items:
"Bhishma Pratigya." A play in
Hindustani. Ramkrishnabhuwa
Vaze.

Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.
English Talks at 9-45 p.m.:
Ashok Mehta. S. D. Vimalalal. S.
M. Varde.

European Music and Other
items: Chamber Music.

FRIDAY (JUNE 24)

Indian Music and other items:
Ahalyabai K. Nagesh Rao.

Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.
English Talks at 9-45 p.m.:
"To-night in Bombay."

European Music and Other
items: Gretel Sommer: Violin.
Olga Athaide: Piano.

SATURDAY (JUNE 25)

Indian Music and other items:
Vinayakrao, Patwardhan.

Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p.m.
English Talks at 9-45 p.m.:
S. U. Sukla. R. E. Hawkins.

European Music and Other
items: The Radio Quartette.
Dance Music.

this nation in regard to questions
of international policy. Europe
and Asia are the scenes of aggres-
sions as vicious as any in history.
Students leaving college to-day
will enter a world of strife and
dissension which presents the most
discouraging outlook since the
World War."—(N. N. S.)

SWISS PACIFISTS AND AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

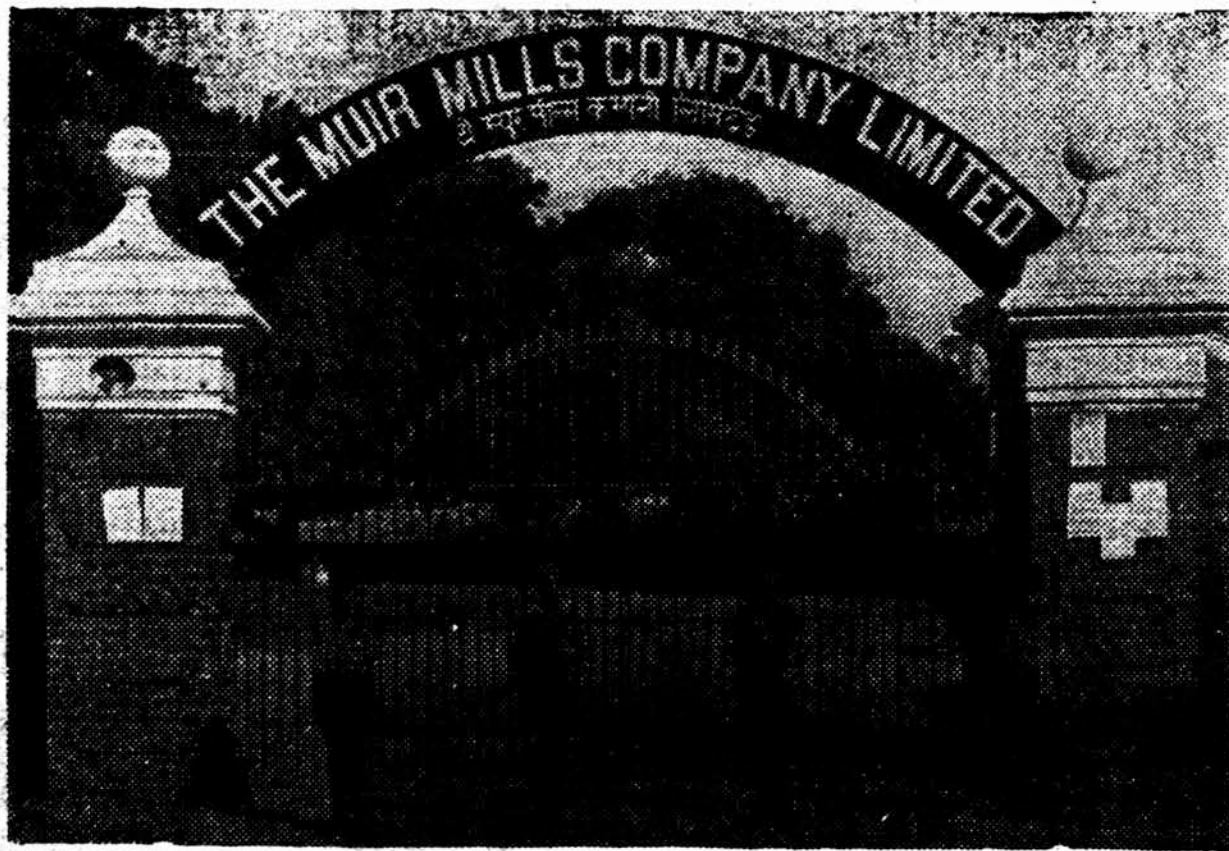
LAUSANNE (By Mail).

Swiss pacifists have generally
complied with the order for total
darkness during "air raid precau-
tions" drill at night, particularly
since no violence was implied. But
such well-known Swiss fighters
against war as Pierre Ceresole,
Leonard Ragaz and Elisabeth
Blaser decided to resist the or-
der and take the consequences, so
that they might testify to their
principles.

Pierre Ceresole had been back
from America only two days when
a night of "obscurissement" was
ordered. He refused to darken his
house and was fined after a very
courteous talk with police officials.
He also refused to pay the fine
and sent instead 100 francs to an
institution for the blind, expres-
sing his deep sympathy for those
who were "darkened by nature."
He appealed the case to various
higher courts, but lost consistently.
He did, however, bear ample wit-
ness to his beliefs.

Leonard Ragaz similarly ignor-
ed the orders for putting out the
lights. During the drill he went
about town to gain a first-hand
impression as to the public atti-
tude. During his absence the po-
lice arrived and took away every
electric light in the house. They
were very courteous and Ragaz
paid the 50 francs assessed against
him.

Elizabeth Blaser, head of the co-
operative in Le Locle, also refused
to comply. She is so highly re-
spected in her town that the po-
lice and even the Mayor came
and begged her to darken her
house. Long discussions followed
(with lights on!), but she main-
tained her position. She was fined
50 francs which she refused to
pay, because she was certain the
money would be applied to uses
which she disapproved. There-
upon she went to prison for three
days where she was well treated
and even visited by the prefect.
(N. N. S.)



Cawnpore workers' children picketing the Muir Mills.



Muslim volunteers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Congress and other volunteers the battle of the Cawnpore workers.

Casualties On Frontier

Infantrymen Clash With Tribesmen

SIMLA, June 18.

Four Indian other ranks were killed and twenty wounded, while, it is understood, the enemy Tribesmen suffered considerable casualties early on June 18, when the Third Infantry Brigade advanced south-east of Mami Rogha to carry out repairs to water-supply, which had been damaged by the tribal Lashkars, says a Press Communique.

The column met with considerable opposition from the tribesmen, estimated to number between 250 and 300. All objectives were gained and water-supply was re-established early in the afternoon.

The column returned to camp at Mami Rogha in the evening without further incident.—A. P.

FRONTIER MAIL

Air Conditioned Service To Run Daily

The air conditioned service between Bombay and Delhi which the B. B. and C. I. Railway introduced on the Frontier Mail in September last year, and which, incidentally, was the first to operate in this country, has emerged from the trial stage with flying colours, and has become so popular that sixty to seventy per cent. of the accommodation is regularly taken up. With the completion of the equipment of additional coaches, the B. B. and C. I. Railway are now able to announce a daily service between Bombay and Delhi with effect from the 30th June 1938.

That this special service meets a real public need is evident from its increasing popularity. Quite apart from the advantages of the cooling system, by which an even temperature of about 75 degrees can be maintained throughout the hotter part of the journey in the hot weather months, the coaches are almost equally popular during the cooler weather, as they keep out all dust and noise and make travelling a real pleasure.

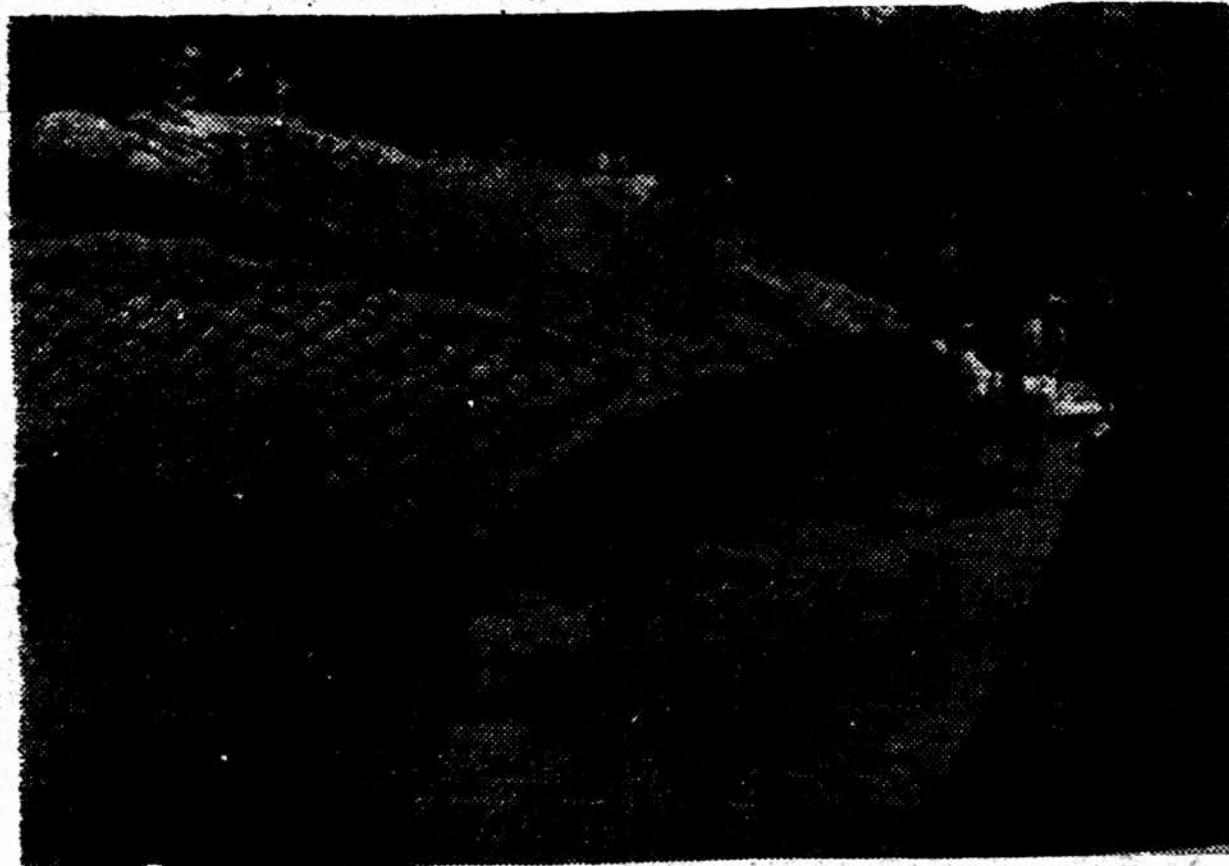
We learn that further extensions of the service are contemplated in the near future.

ATTAR MUHAMMAD RELEASED

(From A. Correspondent)

AJMER, June 17.

Maulana Attar Muhammad, the Congress worker of Beawar, who had been awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment, in connection with defiance of order of



A corner of Cawnpore's slum land.

SHE COULD NOT BEAR SEPARATION

Wife Shoots Herself At Approaching Death Of Husband

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

"A young girl (18) learning that her husband's condition was hopeless touched the feet of the ailing husband, fondly kissed her infant child—retired into adjoining room and shot herself dead. The husband also died immediately after," says a report from Dattia, District Jhansi.

The girl's husband was seriously ill for a week and when a Dr. was summoned the young wife overheard the talk of the doctor with her relative when the doctor declared that the patient's condition was hopeless, that very night she went to the room of her ailing husband and recited 'Gita' for three hours. She then touched his feet, kissed and embraced her infant child, who was sleeping on the cot nearby. She then went to an adjoining room, where she performed 'havan' (religious ceremony) and then shot herself dead.

The husband hearing the shot tried to get up, "I am also coming, darling" he exclaimed and collapsed.

The bodies cremated on the same pyre, next day.

non-entry in some districts of Merwara issued against him was on appeal released from the Ajmer Central Jail yesterday morning, when he was received and garlanded by local Congressmen. The Maulana left for Kekri to attend the Village Political Conference.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL TARIFF BOARD

Prof. Ranga On Need Of Protection To Hand-Loom Weavers

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"The Madras Government should press on the Government of India the urgent need for the appointment of a special tariff board to enquire into the ways and means by which it would be possible for the Government to afford sufficient protection to the hand-loom weavers as against mills, both foreign and Indian, while at the same time the Indian mills should be protected from the competition of the foreign mills".

This suggestion was made by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Central), performing the opening ceremony of the Guntur Hand-Loom Weavers' Conference at Nidubrolu.

Prof. Ranga thanked the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras, for having expressed his solicitude towards the welfare of the weavers.

NEED OF PROTECTION
Some suitable means, such as the heavy terminal tax or mill cloth consumption tax has to be levied in order to minimise the competitive capacity of mill cloth as against the hand-loom woven cloth.

"The Indian mills can also be made to supply at cost price large quantity of yarn of standardised quality to the co-operative societies. The production of the Indian mills can also be restricted to cloth of counts higher than 40 or 60 so that the hand-loom can have a specified protected market in India.—United Press.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley visited the Industrial School at Yeravada on Friday.

7 Injured In Rly. Accident

Shunting Engine Collides With Train

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

According to a message received from Bechradi Station on the Gaekwar State Railway, six passengers and the guard of a train were injured as a result of a collision of a shunting engine with the train.

The injured have been removed to hospital where three are lying in a precarious condition.

Further details are lacking.—United Press

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OUTRAGE ON RIGHTS OF ACCUSED

Nizam Govt.'s Unfair Tactics Deplored: Sequel To Ban On Nariman

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, June 18.

The case in which Mr. K. F. Nariman had to appear as a defence counsel came up for hearing to-day. The accused filed a petition praying for an adjournment of the case. Considering the serious nature of the offences for which they are charged, the accused desired to avail themselves of the services of some competent criminal lawyer who would be free from communal bias and if possible be neither a Hindu nor a Muslim.

Besides, the prosecution being launched by State and the case being one to which some importance is attached by the State, the accused desired to have a competent counsel, who could conduct the defence without any fear of the executive. Choice, therefore, unanimously fell on Mr. Nariman, but they were shocked to hear that only three days before the commencement of the trial the executive had banned Mr. Nariman's entry into the State.

They submit that the criminal law of all civilised countries including this State makes a specific provision for allowing all facilities to an accused person to defend himself. They further contend that it has been accepted as a principle by all high courts that an accused person has every right to select a lawyer of his own choice. They held that to deny this fundamental right is tantamount to the complete denial of justice as it violates the most elementary right of a citizen.

They charge the Government for taking undue advantage of their authority and power by obstructing the defence.

It is further aggravated that the highest judiciary in the State had previously permitted the counsel for the defence to appear but the executive chose to interfere in the right granted to the High Court. The accused submit that the ban was uncalled for as Mr. Nariman was coming purely on professional business and not on a political mission.

The State would have been better advised to ask him to confine his activities only to the conduct of the defence and certainly he would have understood his responsibility as a defence counsel and he would have never done anything prejudicial to the interests of his clients.

Other circumstances in connection with case having created enough prejudice, they apprehend whether they would have a fair deal and this encroachment upon their right of defence has further shaken their confidence in getting justice.

In conclusion the accused, therefore, applied for an adjournment so that they may petition to His Exalted Highness for overruling this order at this initial stage as under the circumstances they believed that local pleaders could not be helpful to them in the conduct of the case.

It is understood that a meeting of the Chairman's Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention Committee will be held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday next.

ECHO OF BAN ON NARIMAN

Hyderabad Case Adjourned For Week For Seeking Legal Advice

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn), June 18.

The Communal Disturbances Case, wherein Mr. K. F. Nariman was briefed took a sensational turn, when in the initial stage Justice Khaliluzaman who heard the case refused to grant adjournment and consequently local pleaders under instructions from accused withdrew. The Court observed that Mr. Nariman was not enrolled in High Court and the application was not cognisable, upon which it was pointed out that previously permission was granted and enrolment was the routine. The Court assured that all the facilities within its jurisdiction at every step would be granted and it would be strictly impartial and non-communal in its procedure.

ADJOURNMENT MOVE

The petition for adjournment was dismissed and selections of jury was taken up. Hon. Justice explained situation at length for the accused and asked them to go on with the case with the help of local lawyers some of whom were eminently suited the task.

The accused in view of the grave situation since the local lawyers withdrew at this stage, pleaded for adjournment of two weeks. At the considerable discussion between the Court and the accused it was finally decided to grant one week's time for arranging legal help and the Court suggested that in case they could not succeed in obtaining it, they would be pleased to appoint Mr. Shankarrao Borgaonker as Crown counsel on behalf of the accused. The accused wanted time to consider the suggestion and further proceedings were adjourned.

The High Court was strictly guarded by a large number of police to-day and admission was restricted to pass-holders, in spite of which the Courthouse and all corridors were packed to the full.

PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

Bengal Govt. Move To Make Adequate Legal Provision

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Like a few other Provincial Governments, the Government of Bengal also propose to make legal provisions adequate and effective for the province for the preservation of wild life. It is pointed out that Bengal may not be as rich in fauna as some other provinces of India or Burma but she has enough of it in her provincial forests to require protection.

The Government therefore, it is understood, contemplate making the existing measures more stringent and for this purpose introducing an amending bill to be called "Wild Birds and Animals Preservation (Bengal Amendment) Bill."

In pursuance of this measure the Government intend to create a new section of the Forest Department to be known as the Game Preservation Division. The Division will be under special officers whose functions will be to control and supervise the game sanctuaries to be created in different suitable areas of the province, with particular attention to the preservation of valuable and beautiful species of native games which, it is felt, are becoming extinct.

The 'whipsnades' will not only go a long way in protecting wild life but will also serve as places of attraction to lovers of game to study them in their natural habitat.—United Press.

SLAUGHTER OF DOGS IN KURLA

Rate Payer's Petition To Minister

KURLA: June 17.

The following petition has been addressed to the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government by ratepayers of Kurla in reference to the campaign of slaughter that is being carried on against dogs in Kurla. The petition says:—

It is some time now that the Kurla Municipality and the Police have adopted a policy of indiscriminately poisoning all dogs belonging to the ratepayers of Kurla, not even sparing the dogs belonging to the farmers of the primitive villages of Zoonia Kurla, Hulpakadi and Navpadda, all of which are situated at the extreme Municipal limits and outside the town proper of Kurla.

In the neighbouring Municipalities, and even in the city of Bombay, the "urbs prima" of India, the Municipal dog-cartmen, or the Police never touch the dogs having collars, but in this dust-stricken Kurla, where, among other things, some of the roads have not seen any repairs for several years, where buffalo stables are scattered all over, emitting horrible stench, and the slough and muck around them in the rains form breeding-ground for malaria mosquitoes and for the spread of epidemic diseases, where all sorts of undesirables and deportees from Bombay take shelter, the poor dogs, who faithfully serve their masters and guard their homes and property, and though they may be having collars are ruthlessly poisoned and killed by the Municipal servants and the Police, not only on the roads, but also on private lands and in the fields, and sometimes even by calling them out from their masters' houses.

We do not quite understand the motive underlying this autocratic and arbitrary policy adopted by the Kurla Municipality and the Police. Are these the stepping-stones leading to the complete extermination of our hardy Indian dogs in order to make room for the Western and other foreign breeds, which do not economically suit our poor people and also our climate, but are only meant for exhibition purposes. If our presumption is correct, we are simply shocked to see the gross injustice perpetrated on the poor and defenceless Indian dogs, particularly at a time when Indians who are fighting for rights and liberty are in power, and at a place which is under the Indian Congress administration.

We, therefore, most earnestly appeal to your honour to do justice by ordering an investigation into the matter, and pray that action be taken as soon as possible to stop the poisoning of dogs from the Kurla town found outside the roads and those having collars, and all dogs from the primitive villages of Kurla.

Sincerely trusting that our appeal will not go in vain, we eagerly await for a favourable reply, for which thanking you from the bottom of our hearts.

REVIEW TREATMENT OF MUSLIMS

Nationalist Muslims To Confer Shortly!

NAGPUR, June 18.

The suggestion that they should review the Congress Administration in regard to its treatment of the Muslims, is made by Maulana Chiraguddin, Vice-President of the C. P. Mahakoshal Congress Committee, who considers the decision to convene shortly a conference of Nationalist Mussalmans of the Province, as a right move in the right direction. On its

Sensation In Churchgate St.

Policy-Holders In Bombay Life Agitate For Representation On Directorate

Some sensation was caused on Friday afternoon in Churchgate Street, when some ladies and others armed with banners, began to distribute leaflets appealing to the policy-holders of the "Bombay Life" to vote for a Director and an Auditor, nominated by the "Bombay Life Policy-Holders' Association."

For the last few days literature on the objects and aims of the Association was being distributed. A booklet was issued besides the leaflets.

The booklet contains an appeal to the Policy-holders and also an open-letter to the Share-holders besides a questionnaire, intended to arouse interest in the affairs of the "Bombay Life."

The appeal contends that the policy-holders of the Bombay Life Assurance should secure a fair and legitimate share in the management of the company.

Under the Articles of Association of the Company, the policy-holders are entitled to elect only one director as against the six directors elected by the share-holders.

The appeal alleges that the present representative of the policy-holders on the Board failed properly to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders.

Therefore, the Association had nominated Mr. S. P. Nayak as their candidate.

They had also pledged their support to Mr. A. S. Krishnan for election as Auditor.

At the policy-holders' meeting which preceded the general meeting of the Share-holders, the candidate of the B.L.P.A., for the Directorship, was defeated by 292 to 88 votes, of which 200 votes exercised by proxy; and the Retiring Director, Mr. B. V. Mehta was re-elected.

After their first defeat the demonstrators withdrew and the meeting passed off peacefully.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS

LUCKNOW, June 18.

Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena, Congress M.L.A., wires from Gorakhpur that two Zamindars, Messrs Uma Shanker Chaubey and Bha-wati Prasad Chaubey of Maharajganj Tahsil in Gorakhpur District, are alleged to have fatally assaulted Mr. Badal Luniya, a young Congress volunteer, aged 20 years, with lathis, while the latter was ploughing his fields on the 15th instant.—United Press.

success, he says, lies the political emancipation of the Mussalmans.

The Secretary of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee, Amraoti District, (Berar) welcoming the opportunity provided to Congress-minded Muslims of the Province to come together for the first time, in recent years, to discuss matters of vital importance, affecting their interests at the proposed conference, states that it is necessary that they should consider the Local Government policy relating to the Primary Education Scheme, known as Vidyamandir Plan, and the treatment meted out to the Muslims in the recent elections to Local Bodies, by Congress organisations of various places, all over the province.

Mr. Tajuddin, President of the Organising Committee, visited Wardha, yesterday, where local Muslims assured him full co-operation in making the conference a success.

The Conference will be held in the middle of August.—A.P.

Broadcast From Madras

Sastri Champions 'Varsities

Life Would Be Stale Without Amenities For Enhancing Store Of Knowledge

MADRAS, June 18.

"Universities in India" was the subject of a broadcast talk by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at 9-30 p.m. to-day from the studio of the Madras Broadcasting Station of the All-India Radio.

NEED OF 'VARSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Sastri said:—

Many of you will remember the remark recently made by Mahatma Gandhi on Universities. He said that they had no claim on State funds but should be maintained by examination and other fees paid by students and the endowments of industrial and other organisations, which employed graduates. The Mahatma's word carries almost unequalled authority in the country.

Is it any wonder that people interested in one way or another in the work of higher education view this with grave concern? In their opinion what is required to-day is great improvement and great expansion of higher education, not any contraction. All the world over, learning has received munificent gifts from kings, and in ancient India this was pre-eminently the case. To-day our colleges, would be reduced to a condition bordering on paralysis if Mahatma's view were to prevail. The theory underlying the view is that as the taxation of this country falls largely on the poor, its proceeds should not be spent on what benefits only the well-to-do classes.

CHARGE ON STATE

Primary education is the only legitimate charge on public revenues, and it is so inadequate and inefficient that every rupee that can be found should be set apart for making it universal and really beneficial. Nobody denies the priority of primary education but it is a mistake to suppose that University education is without a proper claim to State patronage. In fact there is no antagonism between the two branches of education.

Highly educated men benefit not only their class but the entire nation, whose efficiency gains by their knowledge and labour. The uplift of the masses would be nearly impossible without the social and professional services of those, whose natural aptitudes have been fully developed by University training. Just imagine how flat, stale and unprofitable life would be, if mankind were deprived at one stroke of its higher amenities, of libraries and laboratories, of the inventions of science, of the triumphs of art, of history, poetry and philosophy. There are those of a calculating temper, who deny the value of modern scientific and other research work. On the surface the large sums devoted to research in our Universities seem to them thrown 2-6. But to add to human knowledge in however slight a degree is no mean thing. True only one in a thousand scholars achieves anything conspicuous or of value to society. That, however, is an inexorable law of nature. Much waste is necessary for a tiny gain, especially in the region of art, science and learning. It is not wise to demand or expect immediate and tangible results from

the labours of scholars. An astronomer cannot discover a star or comet every day. But I would have every researcher take some lecturing work among the students. No stimulus to learning and no inspiration can be so potent as the immediate personal contact of a superior scholar. And the scholar ever in days of abstraction needs in his turn the humanising touch of a class eager to learn.

BEWARE OF LAZINESS

Another and a greater danger is the tendency of persons maintained in comfort and not bound to show results to become slack and lazy. Research is a region in which exact assessment and audit are difficult. Where these are lacking, a high sense of duty is the only guarantee that salaries from funds are not being thrown away. But how rare even in highly cultivated circles is an active conscience? Emancipated from periodical scrutiny, secure from criticism and responsible to no secular authority, the trustees gradually became proprietors and the Pandits reposed on their laurels.

The worshippers paid and paid in the truthfulness of piety and got back little or nothing.

In course of time these establishments became the happy hunting ground of crime and the prey of speculation and embezzlement. A watchful public opinion and efficient machinery for the punishment of incompetence and dishonesty are essential. Unfortunately scholars and savants are highly sensitive and resent the intrusion of laymen into their sacred preserves.

In other countries there obtains a high code of professional honour. It is however a slow growth, which must be fostered in India by all possible means. The existence of learned scientific journals in which work of value is on the subject and I hope that published from time to time is a necessity. In their pages professors submit their performance to the judgment of their peers and provided these preserve their impartiality and independence they will serve the high purpose of drawing forth and rewarding merit.

KALIDASA'S DICTUM

In a famous poem Kalidasa has indicated the great need of keeping alive the spirit of enquiry and the desire of progress among men of learning.

"If a scholar or Pandit having attained a safe position and salary, ceases thereafter to engage in emulous debate and becomes callous to the censure of his Peers, he has debated his learning into a livelihood and people may well call him a trader in knowledge." Skill in public controversy was once the chief mark of a savant. Nowadays books, magazine articles and public lectures are the various means by which a research worker may prove that he has not become supine and self-satisfied.

Academic freedom is a noble phrase, when applied to the absence of restraints from the State or other endowing authority on the inculcation and expression

of opinions, social, political or religious.

'VARSITY & POLITICS

Inquiry and experiment propagation of knowledge, pursuit of truth, these ought to be without shackles of any kind. It does not follow that a University professor's work is to be exempt from all regulations, scrutiny or test. That would be irresponsibility, not freedom. There is a certain encroachment on the freedom of a salaried professor, which must be condemned as illegitimate. He is sometimes required to surrender some of the rights of the ordinary citizen—the exercise of the franchise or participation in political work, which may be inconvenient to the powers that be. I am willing to grant that some curtailment of rights may become necessary in grave political situations. But the disablement of a profession, whose business is the bringing up of the young in the ways of upright and fearless citizenship cannot be justified in ordinary circumstances. A teacher, who is not a direct employee of Government must be in his own person an example of what a citizen should be. In fact exemplification of honourable citizenship is to be considered not as a right so much as a duty in particular, I would at the risk of being misunderstood look to the teaching profession for a high standard of conduct in electioneering matters. The whole process of parliamentary and local elections in our country needs a thorough purgation. What is meant for our political elevation is proving a cause of our moral degradation. It behoves our most educated electorates and candidates to show how elections ought to be conducted. Corrupt practices, illegal gratifications, threats and inducements, appeals to the lower passions of human nature—these must be at a minimum where candidates and electors have passed through University discipline and may be expected to know the full purpose and significance of citizenship.

MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION

Another university problem, always present, but now of great urgency, is that of the media of instruction, the practice of generations has now come under examination from all points of view. The adoption of English as the sole medium of instruction is secondary and university education is a grave anomaly which has aroused dissatisfaction and even resentment. It is scarcely possible to test the proposed solution by reason. Sentiment assents itself. Patriotism will not be balked. English must be de-throned. All that we can do is to ensure that the change is effected with the least damage to the real interests of learning. The need of this reform has been actually felt for a generation. But our Government till the other day looked upon the innovation with disapproval or indifference. Secondary Schools were allowed to make an experiment, if they choose and to the extent that they chose. The work of deciding upon a common nomenclature and body of technical terms was not undertaken in earnest and pushed to a satisfactory consummation. Reformers and conservatives are at loggerheads as to the results of the experiment. The evils of a lack of planning are woefully evident. Good text books are not available.

WARDHA SCHEME

In this confused state of Secondary Education, the Wardha Scheme has suggested the elimination of English from the pre-University stage, producing what must be a great hiatus between it and university stage. Within the last few weeks, the Madras Government have ordered that henceforth the mother tongue must be the medium in all non-language subjects. Great diffi-

MUSLIMS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Abdul Aziz Khan Exposes Communalists

LAHORE, June 17.

In the course of an appeal to the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers, Dr. Abdul Aziz Khan, General Secretary of Anjuman Nasir-ul-Mussalmin, Lahore, says:—

"Some self-styled Muslim leaders are shouting at the top of their voice that Islam is in danger. But they should know that Islam can never be in danger because Allah has himself assured all protection to Islam. On the other hand the leadership of these so-called protectors of Islam is in danger. They do not know what Islam is; they are quite ignorant of Islamic principles. Yet they raise the cry in the name of Islam. They boast to be the leaders of nine crores of Muslims of India, but they must know that the Muslims are aware of the fact that these communalists care more for their own interest and leadership than for the safety of Islam or for the matter of any thing else. They are responsible for retarding the progress of the country.

"I strongly appeal to the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers as the salvation of the country and the community depends on this".—United Press.

INDIA'S VITAL STATISTICS

SIMLA, June 17.

During the week ended the 21st May, 1938, the number of deaths recorded in 104 towns, having a population of 30,000 and over, and with an aggregate population of 10,290,979 amounted to 7,632 and corresponded to an annual rate of 38.6 per thousand of the population. Births in the same towns numbered 7,001 which gave an annual rate of 35.4 per thousand of the population.

In 104 towns there were 129 deaths from Cholera.

Of the deaths from cholera, Calcutta recorded 47; Howrah 9; Karsur and Delhi 8 each; Cawnpore 7; Rawalpindi 5; Peshawar, Ambala and Amritsar 4 each.

Of the deaths from small pox, Calcutta recorded 66; Bombay 22; Ajmer 15; Delhi and Ahmedabad 6 each.

culty will attend the introduction of this change. Though long contemplated, it has not been adequately prepared for. In the circumstances one must be evolved and prescribed for universal adoption in each language area, though it may not be free from defects.

Till this preliminary work is fully accomplished, it is difficult to carry the reform into the university stage. And yet, how will students bear the sudden transfer from the mother tongue to English, when they matriculate?

NEED OF EXPERIENCE

The Gurukul scheme of education in the North, the Women's University of Poona and the Osmania University are the three institutions that have done pioneering work in this direction in the sphere of higher education. The results are claimed by each institution to be favourable. But an impartial observer will prefer to suspend judgment; at any rate the success attendant on the reform cannot be pronounced triumphant. My mind is very uneasy on the subject and I hope that Government, the Universities, the Education Department and learned bodies will collaborate most earnestly before introducing the reform into the University stage. The situation is exceptionally hard, the change is necessary but may not be effected without long preparation.

Harwood League Football

Unlucky Day For Bombay United

R. A. Colaba Earn Full Points In Close Game

BOMBAY, Saturday. Saturday proved an unlucky day for the Bombay United, who were not to be blamed for losing to the Royal Artillery Colaba, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament by an odd goal in three.

It was a pity, Mr. W. Bradley, one of Bombay's best football referees, put in-charge of this game, made a wrong decision, in awarding a penalty-kick to the Gunners and more so when this earned full points for the winning team.

PLUCKY FIGHT

The Bombay United put up a plucky fight despite the fact that most of them played barefoot on a little slippery turf, of the Coopersage, due to small showers of rain earlier in the afternoon. The Colaba side, under conditions, were expected to give a better display.

The Artillerymen were the first to test their opponents' defence. The Indian team relieved pressure though for a short while, after which the Gunners continued playing in the United area for about 10 minutes. During this period Watson, a new man tried at the inside-right position, missed the "sitter" of the evening, shooting wide from a very close quarter.

Towards the middle of this half, the United players had a share in the exchanges, but their slack forwards did not show any good movement. At the other end Perry took a high angular shot, from far out, which Anthony gathered and saved without much difficulty. The Indian forward moved up in their first combined movement, a perfect pass, by Mantolia to Martin, was not utilised by the latter. This was a likely opening wasted. Martin shooting yards above the crossbar. "He is aiming at the Rajabai Tower", said a spectator in the press-stand. McDermott, the Gunner's tall pivot, tried Anthony with a hot shot. The United custodian brought off a good save.

Thirty minutes' football had been played without a goal being scored.

LEAD SECURED

On changing over the winners attack-line ran through their opponents' defence in a dangerous movement, which culminated in their obtaining the lead through Rourke, who dashed ahead very near the goal-keeper, to beat him with confidence. This seemed to have subdued the Unitedmen and the Artillery had their defenders in difficulties. A few minutes later, thanks to the referee, the Gunners went No. 2 up on the score-board, a penalty-kick, awarded to them, for no obvious 'foul', being converted by Perry. The Colaba team now swarmed round the Indian goal and but for a clever save by Anthony, Baughan might have added to the score.

A clear 'foul' by the Colaba backs, who between the two of them, sandwiched Martin, when the latter was heading for a goal, brought the Bombay United their first goal, Jaiaram converting from the penalty spot.

Encouraged by their success, the Indian players worked hard for the equaliser and succeeded

soon after, Michael helping the ball in the net, but the referee thought otherwise, pulling up the player for off-side or he alone knows for what. This cost the Unitedmen their match and point.

DEFENCE TILL FINISH

In the closing stages the losing team made desperate efforts to come to terms but the Gunners' defence held out till the end.

RESULTS

R. A. COLABA 2 goals
BOMBAY UNITED 1 goal

TEAMS

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Brack; Osmond, McDermott and Booth; Banghan, Watson, Rourke, McKee and Perry.

BOMBAY UNITED: Anthony; Mandon and Dhanakote; Suvarna, Jaiaram and Alvares; Martin, Michael, Mantolia, Kookra and Dhakuram.

REFEREE: W. Bradley.
LINESMEN: H. P. Kennedy and Sh. Ahmed Din.

MONDAY'S MATCH
BOMBAY CITY v. CHESHIRE at 5-30 p.m.

CHESHIRE ON TOP OF HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. Colaba Fare As Next Best So Far

The following are the positions of the teams, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, as after the match played on Saturday, June 18:—

	P	W	D	L	Goals	F. A.	Pts.
CHESHIRE	6	5	1	0	18	1	11
R. A. COLABA	7	5	1	1	14	6	11
CALTEX	6	3	1	2	9	4	7
BOMBAY UNITED	6	1	1	4	5	19	3
BOMBAY GYM.	6	1	1	4	2	9	3
BOMBAY CITY	5	0	1	4	3	12	1

Daniell Wins 'Isle Of Man' Trophy

LONDON, June 18.

In the Isle of Man senior tourist trophy race over a distance of 264 miles, Daniell riding a Norton won, covering the distance in 257 minutes, 50-3/5 seconds, which is a record. His average speed was 89.11 miles per hour.

Woods, riding Velocette, was second. He took 2 hours and 58 minutes, 5-4/5 seconds, averaging 88.99 miles an hour.

Frith, riding Norton was third in 2 hours, 58 minutes and 7-2/5 seconds.

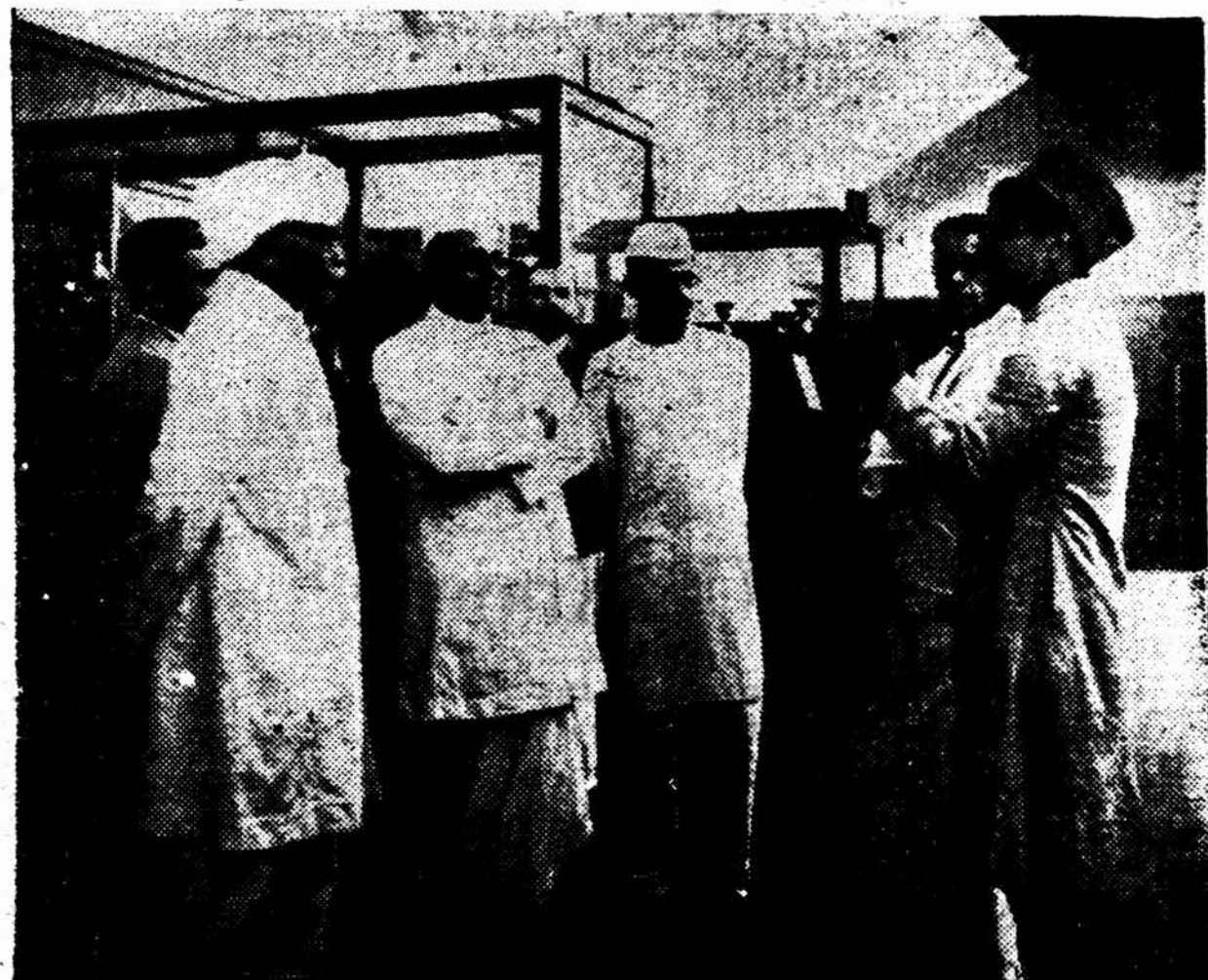
The race was very thrilling, Frith and Woods holding alternating lead for half the way. The winner led in penultimate round, recording in the final lap 91 miles per hour.

GOEBBELS VISITS VIENNA

Hitler Likely To Accompany Him

VIENNA, June 17.

It is officially stated that Dr. Goebbels is coming to Vienna tomorrow. The official spokesman added that Herr Hitler might come with Dr. Goebbels "unexpectedly."—Reuter.



Hon. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, visited the Prince of Wales Museum on Friday.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS Will Both Titles Go To America?

LONDON, June 18.

The Wimbledon Tournament is starting on Monday. It looks as if once again it will be favoured by glorious weather. The famous meeting this year lacks colourful players like Perry, Von Cramm, Tilden, Cochet and LaCoste. Nevertheless, it is expected that the usual thousands will form queues for the matches. If colourful men are lacking there is a strong female talent, and it is being called Women's Wimbledon.

Both titles are expected to go to America. Budge at present is unbackable at 1/5 with Austin closest with 6/1 Chance and Menzel 7/1. There is keen competition in the Women's section between Mrs. Wills-Moody making a bid for her eighth Wimbledon Singles Title, who is 5/2 and Alice Marble 3/1 but many will be supporting last year's finalist Jędrzejowska (Poland) who is 5/1.—Reuter.

MIDDLESEX WIN BY INNINGS

Results Of First-Class County Cricket Matches

LONDON, June 17.

The following are the results of the first-class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday, June 15.

Somerset vs. Essex.—Somerset won by 45 runs. Somerset 290 and 222 (F. Lee 108, Nichols 4 for 43). Essex 308 and 159 (Wellard 4 for 70, Andrews 4 for 60).

Kent vs. Worcester.—Kent won by 7 wickets, Kent 428 and 172 for 3 wickets. (Ames 94). Worcester 220 and following on, 379 (King 104).

Gloucester vs. Middlesex.—Middlesex won by an innings and 42 runs. Gloucester 209 and 322 (Allen 104, Neale 94). Middlesex 573.

Hampshire vs. Derbyshire.—Hants won by 37 runs. Hants 313 and 263 (Walker 72, George Pope 4 for 90). Derby 356 and 183 (Rhodes 64, Steele 4 for 29).

Sussex v. Nottinghamshire: Notts won by 4 wickets. Sussex 296 and 183. Notts 155 and 326 for 6 (Gunn 82, Heane 51).

TANDEM FLYING START RECORD

PARIS, June 18.

Maurice Richard and Louis Chaillot created world Tandem Flying Start record of one kilometre, time 59.6 seconds.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cochi)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	13 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
	H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Rancee (Mondays only) from Surat	9 40
The Flying Rancee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 50
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 30

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Rancee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Rancee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.) Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona.)

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.



Mr. A. G. Ciow, Member of Viceroy's Council, who is seen on the left of Mr. Fielden, Chief of Broadcasting in India, arrived in Bomba on Saturday morning from Madras.

OUR MADRAS LETTER:

Wardha Scheme Based On Sound Psychology But Not To Be Introduced In Madras Before 1939

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS. (By Mail).

The Wardha scheme of education will not be introduced in Madras before 1939. A preliminary survey of the crafts and conditions in the districts should first be made and the suitable type of teacher trained, before the Government can launch on the scheme. Suitable teachers were so far being trained in the London Mission Training School at Pasumalai (Madura) from where future teachers would be probably selected by the Government. At present there are two schools of thought regarding the introduction of Wardha scheme. Mahatma Gandhi's view is that a few schools in selected areas should be chosen first. The other view is that one school in each district should be chosen. The former, according to the Education Minister's Parliamentary Secretary, is better as the results could be more closely followed, and there is less chance of energies being dissipated. The general education would be centred round a craft. For example, Arithmetic, Geography, History, etc. could be taught round a craft, like mat-making where even the blending of colours, designs and the cultivation of aesthetic sense could be developed. The scheme would include agriculture and even flower gardens.

A BOOK ON WARDHA SCHEME.

Mr. C. J. Varkey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister, is now editing Dr. Zakir Husain's report and syllabus of Wardha scheme of education. The book will be published by the Oxford University Press and will be available in India in a month's time. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Education Minister, is writing the preface to the book. When Mr. Varkey was asked whether too much insistence on rural crafts would hamper industrial development of India, he remarked that on the contrary pupils would get an industrial bias and those who could afford could proceed to technological and arts colleges for higher training. The general education imparted would be sufficiently

broad and uniform, when full development of the scheme was reached to permit pupils at a later stage to pursue academic studies. The Wardha scheme is in essence based on sound psychology, namely, that man is fundamentally an artist and is never happier than when making or creating something.

PETROL TAX BILL.

It is understood that the Revenue Department is drafting a Petrol Tax Bill, which will probably operate on the consumer directly, obliging him to pay a little more per gallon. The lines adopted in the C. P. Petrol Bill will be studied before a final decision is reached as to the best way of levying the tax, since the whole question of the right of provinces to levy such tax under the Government of India Act, 1935, is at present "sub judice" in the Federal Court, which does not meet till after the summer recess on October 14. It may be that the proposed Bill will not be introduced till the October session of the Assembly, which might be suitably fixed for a date when the Federal Court decision will be known.

RY. LINE ON WILLINGDON ISLAND.

There is a proposal to make an alteration in the construction of the railway line on the Willingdon Island, (Cochin), the cost of which is estimated to be about Rs. 3 lakhs. According to the original scheme, which was part of the fourth stage development of the port, the line was to end at the terminal station on the Island. Now under the revised scheme, the line will be extended almost to the Malabar Hotel, the Custom House and the wharves. The scheme has been approved by the railway authorities and the opinion of the Harbour Advisory Committee will also be taken.

DEBT BILL FOR TRAVANCORE.

A deputation of the Kuttanad Agricultural Association has started for Trivandrum to meet Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, the Dewan, and to place before him their grievances. The deputation will request the Government to

introduce into the ensuing session of the legislature a new Debt Relief Bill to save the agriculturists of Travancore from their indebtedness on the lines of the Madras Debt Relief Bill. They will also request the Government to stay proceedings for realising arrears of various agricultural loans and to transfer the same to the State Credit Bank to be issued as long term loans at lower rates of interest, and to ask the Government to fix the rate of interest at not more than 4 per cent and the duration of loan not more than 30 years.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who has been out of public life for the last eight years made a notable speech at a State Banquet, held in commemoration of the inauguration of the New Constitution. Proposing the toast of the Maharaja, Mr. Iyengar paid a tribute to the State for not pursuing the futile policy of alternating repression with grant of Reforms, and added that the Maharaja of Cochin had done his Order a great service by setting an admirable example which in their own interests, other Indian States would do well to follow.

"IN INTEREST OF RULERS."

Mr. Iyengar said that it was impossible for Indian States with the very difficult times ahead to imagine that they could sit quiet or be satisfied with appointing or thinking of appointing Committees. It was in the interest of the rulers themselves that they should fortify their position by getting the people of the States to back them. He, however, thought that in the conditions prevailing in the States it might be advisable for the States to proceed more cautiously than in the case of British India.

Mr. Iyengar considered that the proposed reforms in Cochin were a substantial step in the direction of responsible Government. Concluding, he said that Federation was a thing which was bound to come although his Congress friends said it won't. He had not the slightest doubt, however, that in the long run Federation would be impossible unless Indian States were in the same position as British India. It was impossible for Indian States to be autocratically governed and refrain from giving a substantial measure Responsible Government and at the same time think of joining the Federation. If treaties and engagements were to be real and effective it should be recognised that the status of most Indian States was of a sovereign or semi-sovereign nature. As such the

Rulers Must March With Times

Autocracy And Joining Federation Incompatible

Mr. S. S. Iyengar's Tribute To Maharaja Of Cochin For Setting Example To States

ERNAKULAM, June 18.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who has been out of public life for the last eight years made a notable speech at a State Banquet, held in commemoration of the inauguration of the New Constitution. Proposing the toast of the Maharaja, Mr. Iyengar paid a tribute to the State for not pursuing the futile policy of alternating repression with grant of Reforms, and added that the Maharaja of Cochin had done his Order a great service by setting an admirable example which in their own interests, other Indian States would do well to follow.

ruler was the only representative of the State. His rights and powers might be parted with or delegated or conferred on the people of the State so that they might be worked for the advancement of the State.

CHANGE IN SYSTEM NECESSARY.

The ruler might still exercise his final prerogative. It was acknowledged on all hands that change in the present system of State Governance was necessary though it was not practicable that every State should adopt representative Government. At the same time conditions in Cochin fully justified the introduction of a substantial measure of Self-Government.

A. P.

SIR S. CHETTY'S REPLY.

Dewan Sir Shanmukham Chetty replying to the toast of the Maharaja's dwelt on the significance of Mr. Iyengar's breaking his long silence, and claimed the credit for bringing back Mr. Iyengar to public life. He added there had been no greater or more sincere advocate of Indian freedom than Mr. Iyengar.

"CHECKING ELECTORATE'S VAGARIES."

Sir Shanmukham Chetty thought there was in States greater possibility for the system of Responsible Government to work smoothly than in British India because in the States they had got in the ruler a wholesome check which was ultimately necessary to check the vagaries of the electorate itself. At times, therefore, the Indian States were eminently fitted for successful working of constitutional democracy.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty declared that there was no barrier between the ruler and the people in Cochin State. It had been the tradition of the ruling family in Cochin not to interfere with the administration of the State, as far as possible. The State was fortunate in being free from the canker of communalism. He said he was gratified to note that Cochin's example had roused so much interest outside the State.

A. P.

in two of the six blocks of the Royapuram School hostel building and there will be a separate woman warden.

In this connection, as far back as March 15, the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health said at the annual prize distribution of the Lady Willingdon School that "there is no use cloistering women in separate cells either for the purpose of education or for social enjoyments. I hold that the right place for woman is by the side of man now and for ever. Women educated alongside men is better equipped for life than she who is cloistered with members of her own sex." It will also be remembered in this connection that at that function Dr. (Miss) H. M. Lazarus, Superintendent of the School, put forward a plea for a Medical College exclusively for women and adduced arguments against the co-education scheme. The Minister suggests that if after five or ten years they found that women of the country did not take to medical education with men, then certainly they could convert the new college to a Women's Medical College, but he was sure that such a position would never arise.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 18.
Following a further rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 146/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. New Broach opened at Rs. 165/4 but in view sharp improvement there was some realising and price declined to Rs. 164/12. The tone of the market was steady.

Later on owing to the death of a member of the cotton trade as a result of heart failure trading was suspended at 2-30 p.m. Liverpool opened unchanged against an expected decline of one point. Closing quotations were as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach July/Aug. 1938	Rs. 146 4 0
Broach A/M 1939	164 0 0
Fin M G—	
Oomra July	133 4 0
Oomra D/J	146 6 0
F G M G—	
Bengal July	109 8 0
Bengal D/J	123 8 0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 18.	
August	51.50
September	51.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 18.	
June	208.50
August	201.50
September	202.50
October	203.00
December	204.00

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th June	2,228
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,305,545
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,913,206
Decrease	607,661

Cotton Straddle

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES	
New York—Liverpool:—	
July 96 Oct. 120 Dec. 124 Jan. 127	
March 130 May 133 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/16.	
Bombay—Liverpool:—	
Broach J/A. 1938 145/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.49 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6.	
Bombay—Liverpool:—	
Broach A/M. 1939 164/6—Liverpool May 1939 4.74 Rs. 41 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.	
Bombay—New York:—	
Broach J/A. 1938 145/8—New York July 8.33 Rs. 40 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/16.	
Bombay—New York:—	
Broach A/M. 1939 164/6—New York May 8.46 Rs. 24 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 18.
Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d to £7-0-10 1/2 London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 178.35 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.97 1/16. London silver was down by 1/16d. to 38.3/4 for Spot while forward was unchanged at 18 7/16d. There was no special feature and business was small. There was some American trade buying at fixed rates. New York spot silver was quoted at 42 3/4c. and Montreal silver was unchanged to 26 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 8.8 1/2. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD	
Ready	35 11 0
Ashad delivery	35 12 0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0 5 6
Shravan delivery	35 13 0
Shravan Teji-mandi	0 8 6
SILVER	
Ready	49 9 0
Ashad delivery	49 5 0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0 12 0
Shravan delivery	49 4 0
Shravan Teji-mandi	1 3 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 17.	
January	42.55—26
July	43.30
September	43.00—15

LONDON METALS

London, June 17.	
Copper	£34 6 3
Lead	£73 8 9
Tin	£180 0 0
Spelter	£12 12 6

Pay In—July 11

Sustained Outside Buying
On Stock Exchange

ABSENCE OF SELLING HARDENS PRICES

Tata Steels And Cements Improve

BOMBAY: June 18.

There was no new development and yesterday the Wall-Street market ruled quiet and U. S. Steel shares declined Dol. 3/4 under realising.

The local Market opened steady, but under scattered liquidation prices declined few points. At the decline there was sustained outside buying which hardened prices as absence of selling resulted in scarcity of contracts.

Outside Operators are buying and particularly some leading Cotton Operators were reported buying Steel shares.

The improvement in Tata Steel shares was followed by scattered general buying and Associated Cement received more attention and prices advanced two points.

Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a limited turnover, while in the Miscellaneous Section there was little business.

Although the Market was very steady, but Operators are still hesitant and do not show any eagerness to follow up the rise. In fact at the rise there was some liquidation, which resulted in a partial loss from the highest level. The market is likely to remain steady, but we think strong markets will offer an opportunity to realise profits with a view to rebuy on important setbacks.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY June 18.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	342 8
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25y)	790 0
10 CENTURY (Rs. 8 y)	237 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 i)	215 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	130 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-4-6
10 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	118 12
100 Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	136 4
1,000 Hindustan	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	56 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	100 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	255 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471 4
250 Madras United	36 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100 0
250 Model	39 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	183 12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	58 8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	74 6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	178 12
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1,172 8
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	800 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 13
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1553 12
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	387 8
51-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	115 4
5 Union (As. 4)	5-10-6

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	112 8
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14 0
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-70 New India (Rs. 14)	39 0
200 Oriental	4175 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138 12
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1420 0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	123 7
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136 4
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 6
100 Karachi (4)	215 10
100 Poona (4)	196 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 1
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3)	154 6
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1351 4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	955 0
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Dh Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	96 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 3
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Strajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	728 12

MINING

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	5 3
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Pay Out—July 13

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 18.	
Bombay Dyeing (775) 780 782 780 790	
793 791 796 790	
Century (233/12) 236 233 236 235 237 236	
237	
Central India (212/8) 213 212 216 215	
Kohinoor. (252/8) 252 253 252 257 255	
New Great (181/4) 181 183	
Simplex (73) 73 74	
Swadeshi (181/4) 181 178 180 178	
Associated Cement (111/4) 112 112/8	
111/8 112/8	
Andhra (1420) 1420	
Tata Hydros (155) 155 154/6	
Tata Power (1351/4) 1350 1345 1347 1355	
1351	
Tram. Ord. (123/2) 123 123/7	
T. Steel Dfd. (890) 895 890 892 872 890	
900 897 910 902 907 902 920 915 902 908 902	
T. Steel Ord. (210/8) 212 208 210 212 214	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171/8) 171	
Bellapur (142/8) 143 144/8	
B. Steam (215) 215 213	
B. Burma (455) 456 452 458 462 465 461	

2sh. Ind'ian Copper (As. 1-6)

1-15-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	21 10
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	32 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	902 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	212 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	262 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	144 6
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	213 12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	461 4
50 D Conty (Rs. 8)	157 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2 12 3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	89 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125 0
50 I. Invest Trust	39 0
100 I. Radio Dfd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665 0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	60 0
16 Scindia	16 8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	25 4

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289 6
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	66 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	550 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,550 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 10
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	103 14
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
p.c. Sholapur	76 12
p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12
(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).	

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 18.	
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8	
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/14	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/13	
3 per cent (1963-65) 98/2	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98 1/2	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/2	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/7	
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/4	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10	
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0	
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/9	
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 107	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/3	
TAX FREE.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/12	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore 112/4	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES.	
4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8	
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8	
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118	
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0	
6 per cent 1956 K P T 131/0	
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/8 and advanced to Rs. 98/9. The tone is quietly steady. 1/16.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 18.	
B C RATES—	
T T D D 1/5 23/32	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 3/4 June-Dec.	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 29/32	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 272 3/4	
Bank's buying T T 270 5/8	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T 1,308	
Bank's buying T T 1,338	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 79 1/8	
Bank's buying T T 78 1/8	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8	
IAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 85	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 8	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2	
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.97.12 17th instant.	
Java/London 1/2 1/64 18th instant.	
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 18th instant.	
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/2 18th instant.	
Java/London 8.95 18th instant	
London/Paris 178.35 17th instant	
London/Belgium 29.26 1/4 17th instant.	
London/Switzerland 21.65 1/4 17th instant.	
London/Berlin 12.30 1/4 17th instant.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 17th instant.	
London/New York 4.96.93 17th instant.	
London/Amsterdam 8.96 17th instant.	
London/Italy 94.45 17th instant.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.	
Gold £7-0-10 16th instant.	
Gold £7-0-10 1/2 17th instant.	
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 16th instant.	
Silver London Ready 18 3/4 17th instant.	
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 16th instant.	
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 17th instant.	
Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant.	
Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 16th instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 16th instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1/2 per cent.	
3 months 1 per cent.	
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	
INDIAN STERLING LOANS	
London, June 17.	
Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary 31/3	

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP Steady Improvement In Cotton

LOWER OVERSEAS ADVICES AFFECT SILVER

BOMBAY, June 18.

NEW YORK COTTON

Decidedly better sentiment, due to continued unfavourable crop prospects and better foreign cables, was witnessed in the New York cotton market. Scattered trade and foreign buying appeared to which the price easily responded.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver prices were somewhat easier on scattered selling and liquidation following lower overseas cables with practically no support.

Gold prices showed some steadiness during early period on scattered buying, but the demand slowed down thereafter with subsequent operations colourless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.	
New York, June 18	8.33
Previous closing	8.33
To-day's opening	8.33
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	8.41
Difference	+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 18	4.50
Previous closing	4.50
To-day's opening	4.50
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	4.49
Difference	-01

BROACH EXPECTATION	
July August	Rs. 147
April May 1939	Rs. 165

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 18
New York cotton displayed decidedly better sentiment to-day following continued unfavourable crop reports and better foreign cables with prices easily responding to scattered buying orders.

The trading day commenced at 8.33, i.e. unchanged from previous close. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and Trade and Foreign buying under which prices steadily gained ground and finally closed at 8.41.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges—
July (8.39/8.39) 8.33/8.33
October (8.47/8.49) 8.33/8.32
December (8.45/8.45) 8.37/8.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 18	
American July (4.50) 4.49	
American October (4.62) 4.62	
Egyptian July (6.33) 6.42	
Egyptian November (6.49) 6.55	

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 18
The local cotton market was closed to-night.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

TEA	
Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0	
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3	
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4	
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4	

UTE	
First marks C.I.F. Continent New	
Crop June July (£16 7/16 paid and sellers)	£16 5/8 sellers
Dunlop June (£19) £19	
Lightning June (£18) £18	

INSEED	
Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers	
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers	
Linseed La Plata June (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers	
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers	

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 18	
Previous closing	4.97 1/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/16
At the time of New York	
cotton closing	4.97 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 18	
Previous closing	4.96.93
To-day's opening	4.97.06
To-day's closing	4.97.09

FRANC RATE

London, June 18	
Previous closing	178.35
To-day's opening	178.29
To-day's closing	178.37

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, June 18
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97.06 and then remained steady with very little change. Franc opened at 178.29 and then eased slightly to 178.31 on some pressure.

CROSS RATES	
London on Bombay (1-5 25/32) 1/5 3/4	
Paris on Bombay (13.202) 13.200	
New York on Bombay (36.80) 36.82	
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4	
London on Milan (94.47) 94.45	
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal)	
0-8 3/4 nominal	
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2	

BULLION

Influx (£485) nil	
Withdrawal (nil) nil	
Gold (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-10	
Silver (18 3/4d.) 18 11/16d.	

DISCOUNTS	
3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16	
to 5/8 per cent	
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16	
to 5/8 per cent	
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16	
to 5/8 per cent	

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 18
The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Speculators sold. Business small. Market quiet but steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER	
London, June 18	
Spot (18 3/4d.) 18 11/16d.	
Forward (18 7/16d.) 18 3/8d.	

LONDON GOLD	
London, June 18	
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-10.	

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

BOMBAY, June 18	
SILVER	
Silver ready	49 7 1/2
Silver Ashad	49 4 1/2
Silver Shravan	49 2 1/2
GOLD	
Gold ready	35 10 6
Gold Ashad	35 11 6
Gold Shravan	35 12 0
Sovereign	22 12 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, June 18	
Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 77 7/8.	

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 18
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July 77 1/2 and October 71 1/4. The market was quiet in the absence of any stimulating Foreign cables with traders generally awaiting further developments.

3 1/2% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 18
The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-9-0 at 5 p.m.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, June 18
London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE

New York, June 18
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 42 3/4) dol 41 7/8
General Motors (dol 29 3/4) dol 29
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 3/8) dol 23 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON MONEY
MARKETPlethora Of Money Seeking
Employment

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, June 18
On the Money Market the past week witnessed better inquiry for credit, especially on Wednesday, when large demand for application money for new Defence Loan caused heavy withdrawals from market. Supplies, however, were fully sufficient and the fact there is still a plethora of money seeking employment is revealed by the fall on average allotment rate in the latest Treasury Tender.
Wall Street closed steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON
PRICES

BOMBAY, June 17.	
Broach J/A. 1938 op 144 3/4; highest 146 1/8; lowest 144 3/4; closing 145 1/2.	
Broach A/M. 1939 op 163 1/2; highest 165; lowest 163 1/2; closing 164 3/8.	
Omra July op 131 3/8; highest 132 7/8; lowest 131 3/8; closing 132 7/8.	
Omra D/Jan. op 144 1/2; highest 145 3/4; lowest 144 1/2; closing 145 3/4.	
Bengal July op 108; highest 109 5/8; lowest 108; closing 109 5/8.	
Bengal D/Jan. op 122 1/2; highest 123 1/8; lowest 122 1/2; closing 123 1/8.	
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1938 (21-6-38) Rs. 2 1/4.	
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 3 1/4.	
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1938 (21-7-38) Rs. 7 1/4.	
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1938 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4.	

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 17	
SAKEL—	
July	12.10+33.
November	12.67+23.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.44+17.
August	9.61+18.
GIZA—	
July	11.68+24.
November	12.08+23.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 17.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931	
or later	£92 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 3/8
Wa. Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory Bonds	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£11 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£38
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON RUBBER	
London, June 17	
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	6

CALCUTTA SHARE
MARKET

Jutes Rule Very Firm

CALCUTTA, June 18.
In share market Jutes in sympathy with better hessian market ruled very firm to-day. Howrah after opening at Rs. 37/14 began to rule firm as session advanced and closed at the best of day. Other stocks also showed better movement. Coals were rather quiet. Teas continued to be dull and neglected. In miscellaneous almost all speculative issues are a turn better to-day. Although business was somewhat restricted. Government Securities were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper 98/9; 3-1/2 per cent. Loan 1947/50 106/4; 5 per cent. Loan 1940/43 107; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 117/8.
Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1,545.
Coals:—Bengal 302; Equitable 33/4; Jainty Central 1/12; New Bansdeopur 16/4; Union 23/12.
Jutes:—Adamjee 8/5; Agartara 12/8; Alliance 160 small odd lot; Auckland 135; Bally 128; Barnagore 105; Cheviot 125; Howrah 38/4; Kinnison 450; National 16/13 ex. div.; Northbrook 28/8; Orient 126; Standard 216/8; Waverley As. 15.
Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 5/4; Consolidated Tin 4/6; Indian Copper 2; Tavoy Tin 1/6; Dalmia Cement ordy. 9/4; Burn and Co. ordy. 190 small lot; 8. dol. 8—, 849, 21/6; Marshalls 1/2; Steel Corporation ordy. 4/10; Steel Corporation pref. 76; Hooghly Flour 8/4; B. I. Corporation ordy. 2-10; Ganges Rope 196; British Ceylon Corporation 4/10; Titagur Paper A. ordy. 14/7 c div.; Titagur Paper second pref. 101/8 c div.; Assam Saws As. 15; India General Navigation ordy. 87; Sugar Nawabgunge 100.
Tea:—Teliojan 5/8—A. F.

HAPUR WHEAT
MARKET

HAPUR, June 17.
The local wheat market, during the week ending June 11, was marked by higher prices. The higher foreign cables inducing the speculators for heavy buying, adverse weather report from Canada, rust reports from Australia, Italian heavy purchases and the revival of exporting demand from Indian ports formed the principal bullish incentives, resulting in prices increasing to the extent of two annas per maund.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 17	
Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange	
Electric Power and Light	5
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	34
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	44
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	23 1/2
Int. Tel. and Tel.	9
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	96
American Tel and Tel	129
Western Union Telg.	20 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	22 1/4
New York Central Rly.	10 3/4
Texas Corp.	37 1/4
5 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1995	50
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	30
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58
United States Steel	41 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	44
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	83
Ludlum Steel	14
Reput. c Steel	12
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	41 3/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	19
Chrysler Motors	41 1/4
General Motors	29
General Electric	35 1/2
Union Carbide	65 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Phillips Pet Oil	32
Socony Oil	13
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	22 3/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	69 1/2
3 1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	103
Argentin. Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1951	88
Co. Mining Smelting	50
6 per cent Japanese 1954	72
Turnover 330,000 shares. Might go lower in the near future, but believe in higher prices over a reasonable period. Carloadings up 51230 units. The Congress adjourned following the passage of 3,753 million dollars "Spending and Lending Bill."	

NSEED OIL

London, June 17.	
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked July sellers	22/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Sept/Dec. sellers	22/1 1/2

Barcelona Survives Incessant Rain Of Bombs

Leaving Barcelona just a week ago was an experience filled with strange contrasts, (writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"). Red tape was rampant in Consulates, police offices, and other parts of the official machinery of Government. On the other hand, getting a car to the French frontier was easily arranged; luggage, both that taken and that shipped, was promptly and efficiently handled; and the necessary military and Customs inspections were conducted thoroughly but courteously and expeditiously. The roads from Barcelona to the north are in excellent condition as to surface, and in only one place was there a short detour as the result of a recent bombardment, although we saw plenty of evidence of the repairs which had been made after previous bombings.

A most regrettable feature of war in Catalonia has, however, been the destruction of the superb avenues of plane trees. Shortage of fuel has been the cause, and these old trees yielded a large quantity of suitable wood for the substitution of coal. Wherever possible the main trunks have been left in the hope of new growth, but the sacrifice has been a great one. In the same way, although the effects will be less lasting, flower gardens have disappeared, with such luxury fruits as strawberries, and their places have been taken by potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and other easily grown and nutritious vegetables.

SUFFICIENT FOOD.

The food situation in Barcelona is more annoying than dangerous. There is sufficiency, but little surplus, and the emphasis has been

CAPITAL OF CATALONIA IS CONFIDENT THAT REPUBLIC WILL YET WIN THE WAR

so strongly laid on simple nutritive values that meals are monotonous in the extreme. On the other hand, necessity has spurred the people to search out unusual foodstuffs, such as mushrooms, edible wild greens, and other wild foods formerly eaten only by the few who had accidentally learned their value. These now lend the desired variety to city meals.

The enormous refugee population is the principal sufferer from present food conditions. Since virtually every town and village within the territory loyal to the Government of the Republic is caring for at least double its normal population, if not more, and these people are for the most part unproductive, either because of natural age, infirmity, or extreme youth, or because of the privations through which they have already passed, they are a heavy load upon their hosts, and in the poorer places there is genuine want. Foreign relief organisations are doing fine work, but there is need for still more of this although strict lines of demarcation between local and foreign relief agencies and their branches have almost entirely disappeared, largely eliminating duplication and delay in food distribution.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

The spirit of co-operation among the various departments of Government is daily growing. The threat of the Fascist thrust to the

sea was answered by a call upon both physical and spiritual reserves among the Spanish people, which received an instant response. Dr. Negrin's clear and definite statement of his Government's policy for present and future was received with great enthusiasm on all sides and by members of all parties. Particular approval was everywhere voiced of the fourth, seventh, and thirteenth of his points.

Point four, which provides for an after-war plebiscite to decide upon the future political and social structure of the Republic, and point thirteen, which offers ample political amnesty as a basis for the physical reconstruction of the country, have greater internal than international interest. Point seven, on the other hand, is of equal interest to Spaniards and foreigners. This point guarantees property rights to both, with the exception of persons who have assisted the rebellion, and covers business and personal property, inherited or otherwise. It also makes provision for compensation for damages suffered by property as a result of the war, for which an investigating commission has already been appointed.

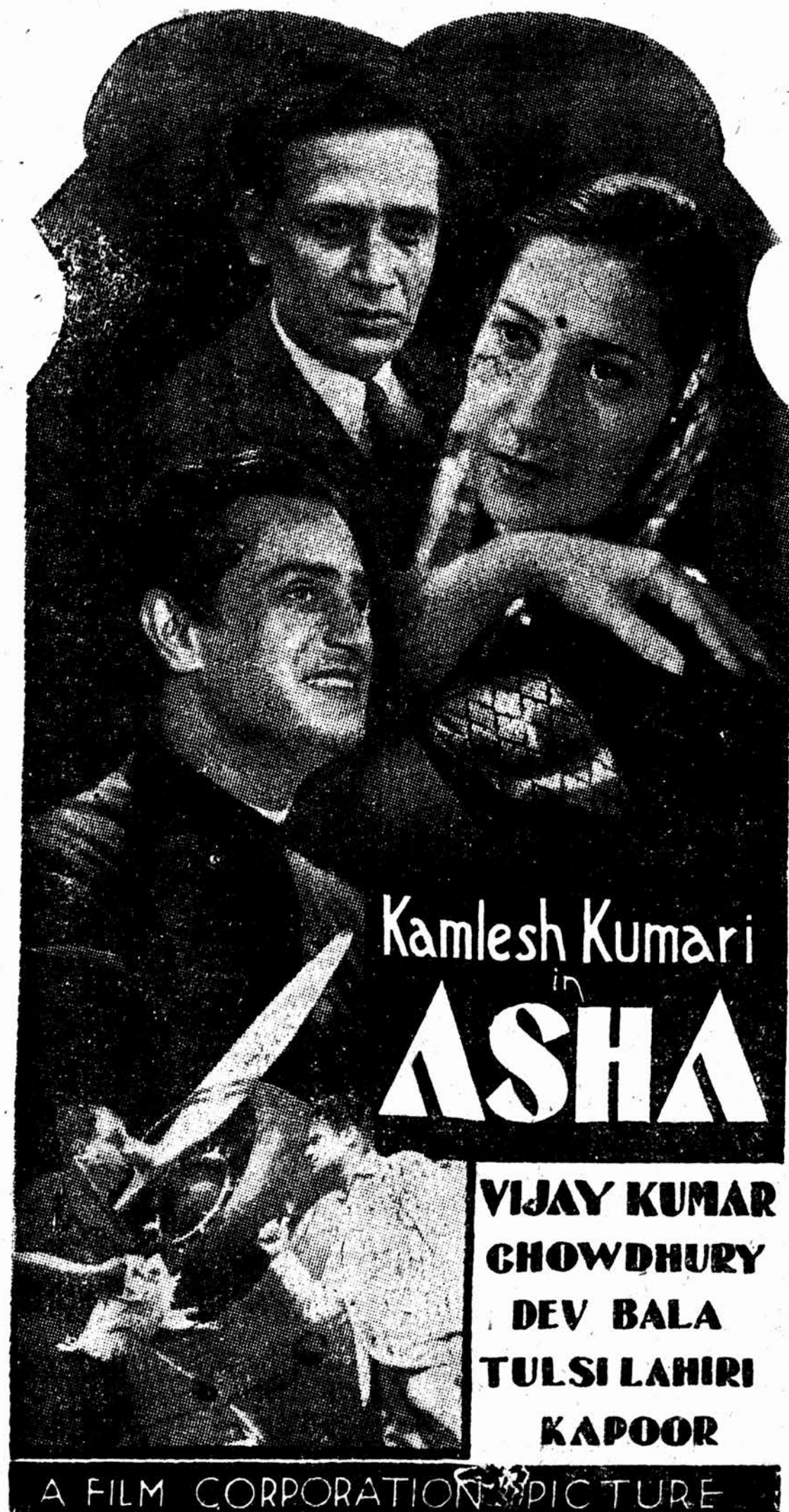
The general feeling in Barcelona is of determined optimism. This is evident from the highest to the lowest among the people. There is a will to win despite all the serious handicaps, a bending of energy and ingenuity to the end of creating substitutes for the goods and supplies which are lacking, and active indignation against the aerial bombardments, which have been resumed of late, although with somewhat less appalling effects, due to the ever-increasing efficiency of the defences against them. One result which has been noted is that on the day following each bombardment the figures for voluntary enlistments rise sharply. These enlistments are those of men too old or too young to be included in the regular military classes but

able-bodied enough to be of service to the Army in one capacity or another.

EFFECT OF AIR RAIDS.

The effects of the bombs have varied considerably, bearing out the theory that different kinds of new material are being tested. On one occasion a single bomb, falling somewhere about the middle of a wide avenue, destroyed eight houses on one side of the road and six on the other, all of them from six to eight storeys high and of fairly modern construction. The ruin is so complete that the remains remind one of a gigantic sugar-bowl, huge blocks of white stone and cement being tumbled about in a confused heap. This wreckage makes the work of extracting the victims both slow and dangerous, as a hastily disturbed block may bring down an avalanche, causing more deaths and injuries among both rescued and rescuers. After a recent bombardment a man and a child, both uninjured, were extracted from the cellar of a ruined house five days after being entombed. Both were in a coma, and their sanity will probably always be in doubt. This house had been directly struck by a bomb, and the houses on both sides had collapsed upon the wreckage during the work of searching for dead and wounded.

Despite such terrific destruction in a few sections of the city, general conditions of life approach astonishingly near to normal, and the people adapt themselves promptly to necessary hardship. Homeless people sleep in the stations of the Underground, but work during the day at their ordinary occupations and keep clean by some mysterious means. No one questions eventual victory. No one leaves the city except those who have business outside it, and they return when their business is finished. The keynote of most of the farewells which were said to me was: "Wars in the past have been won by unflinching resistance rather than by individual battles. We shall win this war."



Kamlesh Kumari
in
ASHA
VIJAY KUMAR
CHOWDHURY
DEV BALA
TULSI LAHIRI
KAPOOR
A FILM CORPORATION PICTURE

THIS EXERCISE CURES CONSTIPATION

Exercise is indispensable for those who suffer from constipation. One of the simplest movements is the bracing and lifting of all the abdominal muscles up to the diaphragm. Do it by breathing in and making yourself as hollow as possible in the "tummy" region. Holding your breath, touch your toes (or try to), then stretch, breathe out and relax. Repeat six or seven times, then bend sideways and touch your ankles. Breathing, inhaling and exhaling, all the time keeping your diaphragm up, strengthens the colon immeasurably.

If you can take a course of internal cleansing by modern methods of colonic irrigation this will clear away accumulated debris. In other circumstances, take a tablespoonful of liquid paraffin at night, orange juice in the morning, and skip the first meal of the day. When you feel headache, sip a wineglassful of grape juice, have a grated apple with Shredded Wheat and a spoonful of cream, and finish by chewing a dried prune.

Make at least two regular calls to the toilet each day, whether anything results or not. If the anus is dry or hot, dip your finger in olive oil, almond oil or cold cream and dilate the anus and inside the rectum with it. Follow this up for two or three weeks and you will wake up your colon, lose your health worries and begin to live.

QUIET SLEEPER EASILY AROUSED

When you wake up after a sound night's slumber you may feel as though your rest was unbroken and continuous all night long. Really, though, you went through a changing pattern of deep sleep, stirring movement, near-arousal, and then sinking down into the depths of quiet sleep again. This pattern is repeated over and over throughout the night; but, as morning approaches, the depths of sleep become shallower, and the sleeper is easier to awaken until the alarm clock finishes the job.

The ease with which a person can be awakened is related to the length of time since he last moved, rather than to the time of the night. Individuals differ in both restlessness and soundness of their sleep, but the differences are not always in the same direction for both factors. On the average, the most quiet sleeper is the one most easily aroused.

In a normal night's sleep, the greatest amount of tossing and also the most frequent spontaneous awakenings of the sleeper come in the last few hours of sleep. Towards morning the sleep becomes shallower and shallower.

During the course of the night, the test subjects sometimes would stir, wake, and press a signal key to inform the investigator they had roused, and yet recall the act in the morning. Some persons do this with alarm clocks.—"Oriental Watchman".

Famine Code Must Be Revised

Wage Rate Of One Anna Per Day Paid On Relief Works At Bellary

BEZWADA: June 15. After visiting some famine works in Anantpur and Bellary districts, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, issued the following to the Press:—

I WAS DEEPLY TOUCHED BY THE PITEOUS CONDITION AND THE INSISTENT ENTREATIES OF THE MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG AND OLD, WHO DEMANDED MINIMUM WAGE OF TWO ANNAS TO APPEASE THEIR HUNGER, SPECIALLY IN VIEW OF RECENT INCREASE IN PRICE OF JOARI. FURTHER LABOURERS REQUIRE CLOTHING AND OIL, URGENTLY.

I was also shocked by the melancholy meanness of the Tehsildar who had recently cut down the grant of relief to an old emaciated decrepit woman in Komati Village (Anantpur District).

Visiting a big relief work in Bellary I was surprised to hear that several workers, got as little as three and four pice per day. No wonder, when I complained to the charge officer and showed him the Famine Relief Code which compelled him to grant six pice as the maximum wage to men workers. When Jowarisold at 14 lbs. per rupee and to reduce the rates right down to 1 pice per day when he turned down

20 per cent of the work assigned.

Such provisions and rules are an outrage on starving humanity. They treat human beings worse than cattle. We have therefore no option but to demand that the old Famine Relief Codes be thrown on the scrap-heap and new code devised consistently with the Congress promises and the Kisans' rights.

I therefore appeal to all public workers to carry on a ceaseless agitation to secure immediate relief for the workers starving on famine works and to expose the misdeeds of autocratic and heartless officials employed on famine work.

Lower Exchange For Raw Material-Exporting Country

India Must Have Balance Of Trade In Her Favour To Meet Her Heavy Remittances, Says Dalal

Mr. Dalal, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta, speaking at the annual meeting, on Friday, in the course of his speech said:

From almost every part of the country we hear of serious labour unrest. It is not unnatural that on the accession to political power of the wage-earning classes there should be a certain amount of effervescence or that the pendulum should swing for a time at least in the other direction. The business and commercial community, which has played its part in building about this political consciousness, cannot be accused of want of sympathy and understanding of the political and economic needs of the labouring classes or the necessity of a fair and reasonable adjustment of the claims of capital and labour. All sober-minded employers feel that if the capitalistic system is to survive at all, business activities must be conducted not for the benefit of any particular class but for the community as a whole and that the fruit of such activities should be divided equitably between those who help in their production.

SERIOUS MISGIVINGS

What has recently been happen-

ing in the country has, however, given rise to serious misgiving in the minds of fair-minded people including friends of labour themselves. In many instances, labour and its advisers have taken up an unreasonable and truculent attitude and attempted to enforce their demands by sit-down or lightning strikes. While we and those whom we represent have every sympathy with the Provincial Governments in their laudable efforts to ameliorate the conditions of labour and while we are prepared to co-operate with them, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that events have recently happened in certain Provinces which have caused misgivings in the minds of capitalists, some of whom are seriously considering the question of removing themselves and their plants to other less disturbed areas. This state of affairs will inevitably result in driving away capital from and preventing further investment of capital in industry in the disturbed areas. The very objects for which well-meaning legislation is undertaken will thus be frustrated and the result will be not an improvement but a deterioration in labour conditions.

MADRAS POLITICALS IN U. P. JAILS

Release Question To Be Considered With Madras Govt.'s Consent

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 18

A Lucknow message to the "Statesman" says that the Madras Government have been informed by the United Provinces Government that two political prisoners belonging to Madras Presidency are now in U. P. jails and that the Provincial Government of U. P. is prepared either to send them back to Madras or to consider the question of their release. The message says no reply has been received yet from Madras Government.

AIR SERVICE FROM BERLIN TO TEHRAN

Contract Given To German Lufthansa Company

TEHRAN. (By Mail).

The German Lufthansa Company have obtained a contract for operating a passenger air service between Berlin and Tehran.

The machines, Junker type, will also fly regularly on to Kabul, but the carrying of passengers to and from the Afghan capital has not yet been officially authorised.

This is expected at a very early date.

The extension of this Air Line to the Far East is foreshadowed as soon as conditions there become normal.

The journey from Tehran to Berlin normally takes 27 hours; the service would therefore appear to be one of the world's fastest. It is understood that later in the year the company intend employing the machines with accommodation for 40 passengers and with a cruising speed of 200 miles per hour.

No mails or passengers may, at present, be conveyed by this line

LOST A LEG— FOUND LOVE

Standing on two crutches, with only one leg, and facing life with a flash of white teeth in a jolly brown face, Blackpool's pluckiest man thinks he is lucky—he's lost a leg but found a girl.

Ten years ago 23-year-old Alf Grantham, of Revoc, spent every spare minute playing football.

One dinner-hour he was having a "kick-about" when he hurt a knee. He went to hospital and was lying on his back for years. Eventually the leg was amputated.

Hobbling on his crutches, Alf came out of hospital and met charming Miss Edith Taylor. They fell in love. Now they are engaged.

Alf's still keen on football. He's collecting silver paper so that he can buy an invalid chair and get about to see the matches.

Bullock Scares Village

LONDON. (By Mail).

Armed with guns and lassos, residents of the mining village of Pontcymmer, near Bridgend, Glamorgan, are conducting a hunt for an escaped bullock, whose antics have caused alarm in the village. The bullock broke loose in the village, and, after swimming the Garn River, made off into the hills nearby.

Miners and their sweethearts are terrified of strolling along the mountain path known as "Lovers' Walk" because the bullock chases all and sundry. The police have now ordered the capture of the bullock—dead or alive.

between Tehran and Baghdad, as this would compete with the Iranian State Air Line now operating between Tehran-Kermanshah-Baghdad.

A ticket from Berlin to Tehran costs 850 RM. or Rials 5,480 (approximately £68 at the present rate of exchange). A reduction of 20 per cent. is made on return tickets.

First LL. B. Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the first LL.B. Examination held by the Bombay University:—

FIRST CLASS

265 35.

SECOND CLASS:

1	7	9	10	14	18	21	22
23	24	26	28	34	42	46	47
49	50	67	68	69	70	77	78
80	83	85	86	87	88	98	99
113	115	116	119	125	126	129	
131	133	135	142	148	150	152	
157	158	160	161	167	178	186	
188	192	193	195	199	200	206	
209	215	216	218	222	226	227	
233	235	237	238	240	244	251	
256	258	261	331	339	345	346	
349	352	354	355	356	358	363	
366	376	372	374	376	381	382	
386	399	400	404	408	410	412	
416	418	419	425	426	427	430	
434	435	437	438	441	444	448	
451	452	453	460	461	469	474	
475	476	481	482	488	491	493	
494	495	496	497	501	552	559	
563	571	576	579	580	581	586	
587	592	593	601	603	608	610	
613	617	621	627	628	629	630	
633	644	648	649	650	651	697	
699	703	705	706	707	708	709	
710	712	718	721	239	740	744	
746	748	751	756	763	764	794	795

796 797 798 806 810 820 821 822 825 829.

PASS:

266	270	271	272	274	277	278
279	283	284	285	286	291	292
295	297	301	302	304	306	309
310	312	314	315	316	317	318
320	321	324	326	328	329	505
511	512	513	514	515	516	519
521	523	526	527	528	530	531
532	537	538	541	543	544	655
658	660	661	662	663	664	665
666	667	668	672	676	677	678
679	680	681	682	683	684	765
769	770	772	773	774	777	779
784	785	786	787	789	831	833

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination.

248 268 322 507 520 685 789 830.

The Scholarships, Medal and the Prize have been awarded as under: The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize—To Mr. Induprasad Pranal Bhatt (candidate No. 448 at the First LL.B. Examination of October, 1937.)

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship—To No. 650. The Sohrab Korshed Dastur Scholarship—To Mr. Ramchandra Dattatreya Pusalkar (candidate No. 105, at the First LL.B. Examination of October, 1937.)

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Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

Sad Tale Of The Western Asiatic Games Fiasco

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The sporting world of India was very much changed at the sudden cancellation of the Second Western Asiatic Games which were to be held at Tel-Aviv in Palestine in July next. For a long time preparations were going on for India's participation in these Games. Quite a good bit of money was spent for the purpose. Athletes had got ready to start from their homes. At the eleventh hour news was flashed from Lahore—not from the headquarters of the Indian Olympic Association, mind you,—that the Games had been postponed as Palestine was unable to stage the meeting for the simple reason that there were no entries for it. This was a fiasco unheard-of in the history of sport. It is necessary, therefore, to investigate how this came about so that it may be avoided in the future.

ORIGIN OF THE GAMES

It will be worth our while to enquire how these Games were first inaugurated. Prof. G. D. Sondhi, the then Honorary Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association, was the originator of it three years ago when the First Western Asiatic Games were held at Delhi. It was an excellent idea, having the object of bringing together the Western Countries of Asia into closer and intimate contact. A similar event exists for Eastern Asiatic countries and its meetings are held in Japan, China, Philippines and other Eastern Countries. Unfortunately the latter has not proved a very alluring ground for amity and friendship, like the World Olympic Games, as it was expected to be. However, that is by the way. In the first Western Asiatic Games, only two countries participated, namely, India and Afghanistan, although it was celebrated with great éclat.

A STRANGE COMBINATION.

Taking his cue from the International Olympic Federation, Sondhi had the Committee of the Western Asiatic Games self-constituted. It goes by the grandiose style of the Western Asiatic Games Federation. Strange as it may seem Sondhi became not only its Chairman but also its Honorary Secretary. How these two important positions can be combined into one individual I cannot understand or explain. However the fact must speak for itself.

ANTIQUATED METHODS.

I need hardly point out that the gentlemen who formed the Federation represented none but themselves. Even the Indian Olympic Association as a body has no voice in it! As it is, objections have been raised from various parts of the world against the continuance of the present system of election, of rather co-option, to the Committee of the International Olympic Federation. Insistent demands are being made to change the constitution so as to allow a more democratic system of election. Perhaps the day is not far distant when this consummation will be brought about. Under these circumstances, it is inexplicable that antiquated forms of elections should have been adopted to establish a modern institution. No wonder the I. O. A. is now an-

xious to wash its hands off this business.

PALESTINE'S NEGLIGENCE.

Returning to the Second W. A. Games, it may not be surprising that they have failed to rouse any interest and enthusiasm outside the borders of India, mainly because sports are not sufficiently developed in the Western Countries of Asia. It would appear that the Chairman—Secretary tried to persuade some of the countries to stage or participate in the Games. Palestine agreed to shoulder the responsibility of staging the meeting, but no country was prepared to take part in it. The Palestine Committee, however, showed gross negligence in sleeping over the matter till the last moment. Had he informed the I. O. A. in good time, a lot of unnecessary expense would have been saved to India.

EXPENSES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

It would be remembered that All-India trials in athletics and hockey were held in Calcutta last February with a view to select teams for the Western Asiatic Games. After selection of the athletes, they were actually sent to Sat-Tal, near Naini Tal in the United Provinces for further training. The Bombay team was about to be sent there when a press report from Lahore, announced that the Palestine Games were off. The funny part of it all was that the Honorary Secretary of the I. O. A. had no knowledge or information about it at all till then! Bombay was saved this additional expense but not the other provinces. It is stated that E. W. Mumby who had undertaken to coach the athletes at Sat-Tal has been put to considerable loss. He is at a loss to find out how he could recoup himself.

PUNJAB'S INVITATION.

It was later announced by Sondhi that the Punjab Olympic Association was willing to hold the Games at Lahore, provided Afghanistan, Palestine, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies were prepared to participate in it. Question is asked everywhere whether it would be worth the candle. All the countries mentioned above are notoriously backward in their sporting attainments. Still it is very doubtful if they would care to undergo the expense of sending teams here. Other countries are absolutely uninterested in the affair. In such a state what good would it do to Indian athletes by competing in a class far below their own. As it is, Indian standard is very low as far as athletics are concerned. Every effort has to be made to raise it to the highest level. And the only way this can be done is by measuring their strength with those who stand above them.

I. O. A.'s DUTY.

Times has now come when the I. O. A. should put its house in order. Things are being done in India over which either they have no control like the Western Asiatic Games or they are being defied with impunity as in the case of Janki Dass who was sent to

Australia against the strict injunction of the I. O. A. The controlling body must either rule or give up its responsibility altogether. It is no use playing a childish game as has been done in the above instances. Lot of money has been wasted and deep disappointment has been caused to many. A poor country and a backward nation, I am here referring to athletics only, cannot afford to do either. It will only retard her progress for many a year. It is therefore incumbent on all those

who are entrusted with the task of managing Indian sports to see that such a thing does not happen again. And it can only be safeguarded by making your government strong and devoted to the cause of sport. I hope the Committee of the I. O. A., when it meets next, will give fullest consideration to all aspects of this question and strain every nerve to consolidate their power and position so that they may give of their best for the benefit of sport in this country.

National Scouts

(Continued From Page 15)

crutch to the crippled B. P. Movement to lean upon.

The Scout atmosphere is so changed in the country since the fatal secret circular of the B. P. Movement, that whole-hearted co-operation between all Associations is well nigh an impossibility. The circular has rightly led all national-minded Scout Associations to question the 'bona fides' and sincerity of the B. P. Movement, and in any situation where this Association will be involved, there will have to be a good deal of caution and patient examining. It will be better if the Travancore Association will explain the full meaning and implications of the "wholehearted co-operation of the Indian Headquarters" with them, and explain their own stand vis-à-vis the Hindustan Scout Association and the Pledge that will be taken by the Travancore Scouts.

We have the fullest sympathy with the good intentions and laudable objects of the Travancore Rally, but let it beware of the dark designs of others.

Our Sympathies:

On Tuesday, Mr. Hogg of the Indian Headquarters was in a happy mood and comparatively good health, and he gave interviews to some important Scout Officials in Bombay prior to his departure for England. The next evening Mr. Tyrrell of the Bombay Local Association, now on warpath against Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and the Provincial Association, had planned to exploit his presence for the benefit of the allies of Sir Douglas Young in Bombay. Suddenly at the time of this meeting, a notice appeared from Mr. Tyrrell. Mr. Hogg is very ill, and he departs for England to-morrow, a very ill person."

We wish Mr. Hogg 'Bon Voyage' and speedy recovery from his unfortunate illness. During his absence the Nawab of Chhatari will be deprived of an able lieutenant, the Indian Headquarters its only Ruler, and the Punjab Pro-

vincial Association its only real representative, barring, of course, the Punjab itself, we mean Sir Douglas Young. By the by, if illness does not follow Mr. Hogg beyond the Indian shores, there may be a happy meeting of Lord Linlithgow, the Chief Scout of India, Lord Baden Powell and Mr. Hogg. The fate of Indian Scouting hangs in the balance?

These Representatives!

Mr. Tyrell and Mr. Godrej of the Local Association should not forget that the Punjab States Rally is open to Scouts of British Provinces "if they care to attend." Since Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg 'represented' the martial Punjab at the Round Table Conference, Messrs. Tyrell and Godrej can easily 'represent' Bombay, India's premier Province, at the Rally, with a certificate from Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy.

A photograph of a general embrace of all the four will be a fitting memorial to the unity between 'Indian' scout 'representatives.'

Indian Rovers In England:

A radio message from Daventry last week spoke of a grand "Rovers Rally" in England. India was 'represented.' Has the Raja Sahab of Dhenkanel again changed his breeches for shorts, or was it the Raja of Pempurdi this time?

Congratulations:

Mr. S. M. Desai, the popular General Secretary of the Indian National Scout Association, married Miss Vimal Talim. The couple had a very quiet, scouting inter-caste marriage where the ceremony consisted merely of mutual garlanding followed by registration. An excellent example of how Scouts can lead the country in social reforms. The friends departed after light refreshments, wishing a happy and prosperous life to the fortunate couple. Good luck to both.

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The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FUGITIVES COMPETITION
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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE

National Festivities In Kabul

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

The Afghans, have just concluded their Independence Celebrations, which are held annually in summer. At the capital, Kabul, the festivities are on a grand scale and last for a week, the entire resources of the nation being put forward to make them

impressive and instructive.

The King opens the national week by delivering an important speech from the Column of Independence. Local and foreign notables then proceed, led by the royal car, to the Chaman, Kabul's biggest park, to witness the March

past of the Kabul garrison. About 15,000 picked troops, infantry, cavalry, artillery tank corps and transport units, take part in the ceremonial. Overhead aeroplanes of the Afghan Air Force drone. Below, thousands of spell-bound spectators, many of whom have come from distant parts of the country to join in the national celebrations, line the vast ground. From a grand-stand in the building of the Ministry of Public Works the King and court notables watch



(Left) H. M. Muhammad Zahir Shah of Afghanistan at the March Past. (Right) Citizens and traders do all they can to contribute to the success of the celebrations which they come to watch from great distances.



(Left) Cavalry, the pride of the Afghan Army. (Right) A battery of light guns.



H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, Minister of National Defence, Afghanistan.

the very efficient and modern national army created by H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, the King's uncle. It is interesting to find that scouts also participate in the march, as also the police and fire-brigade.

The evening is devoted to games national dances, listening to broadcast music and other joy-making, which lasts till late in the night. For the remaining days there is a varied programme of sports, games, athletic and educational displays, scouting, shooting contests, races and other entertainments like the circus and conjuring, theatre and musical concerts. Exhibitions are open of agriculture, dairy-farming, arts and crafts, industry and trade. Every department vies with one another to make its show a success and citizens and private traders do much to make the week a season of happiness and mutual profit. A special news bulletin is published daily to deal with the multifarious activities of the week. Facilities are given to foreign tourists and traders and quite a large number of them are always present at the Jashan.

Story Of A Vanished Ship

In foc'sles and dockside taverns sailor men still yarn about the mystery of the 'Waratah', a 16,800-ton liner which vanished with 200 passengers and crew from the high seas between Durban and Capetown in 1909. To this unsolved tragedy was last week added another when Lloyd's posted as "missing" the modern well-found 5,456-ton British cargo steamer 'Anglo-Australian,' last heard of well over 60 days ago off Fayal in the Azores.

Sailors are inclined to rate the 'Anglo-Australian's' disappearance as one of the greatest sea mysteries of all time, because, unlike the 'Waratah,' which had only primitive pre-war wireless, she was equipped with two modern radio sets and carried every modern safety device.

Onward by Nitrate Producers Steamship Company and managed for them by the 46-year-old firm of Lawther, Latta and Co., the 'Anglo-Australian' left Cardiff in ballast on March 8 bound for British Columbia, where she was to have been loaded with timber. On March 14, when she was in the Azores, she radioed "All's well," after which there was silence. Frantic ocean-wide appeals were flashed out to shipping

to find her, or at least some clue to her fate. Vessels on the same route reported perfect weather. Why no SOS was sent out, why no boats were lowered are mysteries that may never be solved.

Most of the 'Anglo-Australian's' British crew served in the ship for years. Short, fiftyish Captain F. Parslow, a bachelor whose home was at Stoke Newington, was the son of the first merchant captain to win the Victoria Cross. Both father and son were heroes of the first of many unequal fights between submarines and unarmed merchantmen during the Great War. Crossing from America to France with a cargo of horses for the Allies, their vessel was attacked by a loitering U-boat. Gunless Captain Parslow, refusing to surrender, held out until a British warship, receiving his SOS, hurried to the rescue. But with the last shell fired by the submarine before submerging gallant skipper Parslow was killed in front of his son who was crouching at the wheel.

A painting of this epic engagement much admired by King George V, to-day hangs in Sir

John Latta's City office close to Lloyd's. Seventy-one this month, white-haired, pince-nez Sir John, no sailor himself, considers that the Parslows were the bravest men he ever knew. In a corner of his office is a blackboard bearing chalked words the last news of the 'Anglo-Australian': "Passed Fayal, Azores, 14-3-8 p.m."

"There is not the slightest chance of her being found still afloat, but experts are still utterly dumbfounded," said Sir John recently. "It is as if she had disappeared in the waters of Lake Geneva." One theory is that the 'Anglo-Australian' was sunk by a mine which (a) might have drifted from Spanish waters, or (b) was a German mine unswept since the war. But sailors argue that there would have been time to radio an SOS and lower boats before the end.

Alternative theories are (1) a giant meteorite fell on or close besides the 'Anglo-Australian,' swamping her in a split second; (2) a great undersea earthquake swallowed her up; (3) she was destroyed in the swirling grasp of a vast waterspout.

Refusing to give up hope, the nine families of the lost crew recently continued to beg the Board of Trade for more information. This week Lloyd's underwriters are due to pay full insurance on the ship.—'News Review'.

Charivaria

Another reason for not committing bigamy is that it's the more the worrier

* * * *

"Parents are often a hindrance to children in a career," says a Surrey councillor.

Perhaps—but the children could hardly start a career without them.

* * * *

Outlook: No Change:

Dr. Buchman, founder of the Oxford Group, has been telling us what's wrong with the world. He says:

"Every nation wants to see the other nation changed. Everybody wants to see the other fellow changed. But everybody is waiting for the other fellow to begin."

Aren't these other fellows unreasonable?

* * * *

British nudists want a grant from the Government Physical Fitness Scheme.

But can anyone put money in the nudists' pockets?

"Frontier Gandhi" Narrates His Jail Experiences

Real Reason For His Last Arrest Was To Prevent His Going To Bengal And Not Any So-Called Seditious Speech, Says Abdul Ghaffar Khan

(Specially translated from the "Pushtoon").
Although I had no mind to revive the old series of articles on jails in the "Pushtoon" I have agreed to continue the old series on jails on the insistence of several friends who desired that the "Pushtoon" should contain some information about jails so that some of our ignorant brothers should become conversant with jail conditions.

It is also my wish that this chapter should not publish merely what befell me in jail, but those thousands of national brothers also who have fallen victims to various hardships for their only guilt of having a patriotic spark in their hearts and who were subjected by British Government to a treatment which nobody would mete out to human beings, should send their jail experiences to the "Pushtoon" for publication so that the public

and the world at large should know how do they, who claim to be civilized, treat their defenceless subjects. It is also necessary to point out that my Khudai-Khidmatgar brethren while writing their jail experiences, will strictly adhere to facts and will in no case resort to exaggeration.

I now resume the thread of the series from where I had left it and write this time about my experiences in Bombay Jail. Bombay Presidency is reckoned to be more distinguished and civilised amongst Indian Provinces.

EXTERNED.

In 1934, when after three years' internment I along with my elder brother Dr. Khan Sahib, was released from Hazaribagh Jail, ostensibly we had got released, but our release was a curious one. We could neither go to our village nor to our province. We were



"Frontier Gandhi."

not permitted to enter the Punjab. The public had been acquainted with our release and congratulatory telegrams and letters came pouring in from the entire length and breadth of India. We had not yet started from Hazaribagh when we received a telegram from Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj,

who on after expressing his pleasure on our release he had invited us to Wardha, as we could not go to our own province. As Mahatma Gandhi was also at Wardha and we had not received any other invitation from any other Hindu or Muslim we decided to go to Wardha.

VISIT TO SHANTINIKETAN.

At a close distance from Hazaribagh lies Shantiniketan where my eldest son Abdul Ghani was studying. I, therefore, liked to go first to Shantiniketan and see Ghani. Just as we were getting ready, Professor Abdul Bari came and compelled us to go to Patna first, and thence to Shantiniketan. To be brief, we reached Patna and saw our jail. Companion Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Bihar friends, who had come to welcome us at the railway station. A big meeting was held at night. In the morning we went to Kiata and participated in a meeting of the poor. From there we all went to Shantiniketan, where I saw the renowned Poet Dr. Tagore, and his college professors and talked with them. We saw the college students and passed the night with Ghani.

(Continued On Page 55)

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THE CROWD HAS BECOME TOOL OF DICTATORS

(Continued From Page 9)

as well as to delusions of grandeur. It is willing to accept with satisfaction and credulity the most extravagant eulogies, just as it is to believe itself beset by universal ill will. Wartime crowds saw traitors everywhere; peacetime crowds see possible enemies on all sides.

Instinct Of Fear

In particular, every crowd fears itself. And it is not wrong, for every crowd is dangerous. The awkward movements of this great brainless body, its abrupt and crazy reactions, its sudden panics, can at any moment provoke catastrophes. An imprudent word uttered in a crowd, a cry of "Every one for himself!" and you have women and children trampled. But there is nothing that a crowd, guided by a true instinct, prefers to a semblance of order. A well-organized ceremony, a firmly maintained discipline, reassures it of its own movements.

A crowd fixed in two lines on the pavements awaiting a procession, a crowd marching past in good order, a crowd witnessing well-regulated manoeuvres of immense masses, is a happy crowd. The present directors of the totalitarian States excel in giving to their peoples great spectacles in which the crowd revels in its own beauty and discipline. It is for this same reason that crowds love collective songs, a sign of their accord. French who sing "Marseillaise," Italians who sing "Giovinezza," Russians who sing the "Internationale," crowds which sing psalms, think hardly of the sense of the words or of the musical value; they rejoice in the unity of which these songs are the symbol.

"Let us imitate one another: let us make the same gestures; utter the same cries: press ourselves against our fellows and pursue the foreigner." Thus think the crowds.

Potency For Mischief

The essential traits every crowd being those we have just described, it is not reassuring to see developing, through technological progress, the power of the masses and those who know how to manage them. In an aristocratic or monarchist regime the elite, in spite of all their faults, had a long experience in government. In a democratic regime the isolated voters who cast their ballots for a particular party might be mistaken; but at least their errors corrected one another. Moderation had a tendency to prevail because the individual, left to himself, after a fashion did use his reason. Undoubtedly a number of the citizens yielded to the suggestions of the leaders, despite the secret ballot, but another number, even larger, kept the facts in mind and was uneasy about consequences. That left a little hope to reasonable men.

In a mob regime we are surrendered to the passions of the masses, passions carefully fed by experts. Is there at least some hope of seeing born a mass intelligence? That is hardly probable. We have shown that there is a contradiction between the ideas of the critical faculty, exact knowledge, scientific method and the idea of influence over crowds. Must, then, the best minds, those who hope to spare humanity from useless sufferings,

WHO WON THE BOAT RACE?

THE coach of the Sandbottom rowing team is taking no chances this season. Even during inclement weather, he keeps the varsity at their oars in order to develop the endurance that was so conspicuously absent last year. The 1937 coach had been a stickler for speed and when he had developed a crew that could cut the water in better time than any of the leading college teams, he thought his troubles were over.

However, the over-confident coach had made the mistake of conducting all the practice rows over short distances. When the great dual meet with Mudflat

was held, the course was four miles long. At the sound of the gun, the Sandbottom crew spurted ahead at the rate of 1 1/4 miles every 6 minutes, while the Mudflat team made no better time than a mile in 7 1/2 minutes.

At the conclusion of their 1 1/4-mile spurt, the Sandbottom oarsmen were temporarily exhausted, and had to rest for two minutes, during which time the

strong current drove their shell back a quarter of a mile. Then with energy renewed, the Sandbottom eight plunged into another six-minute spurt, followed by another two-minute rest period. This continued throughout the race, while the Mudflat oarsmen plodded ahead at the uniform rate of speed with which they had started out.

Who won the race?



United States Naval Academy Crew at Practice in Indoor Gymnasium at Annapolis, Maryland.

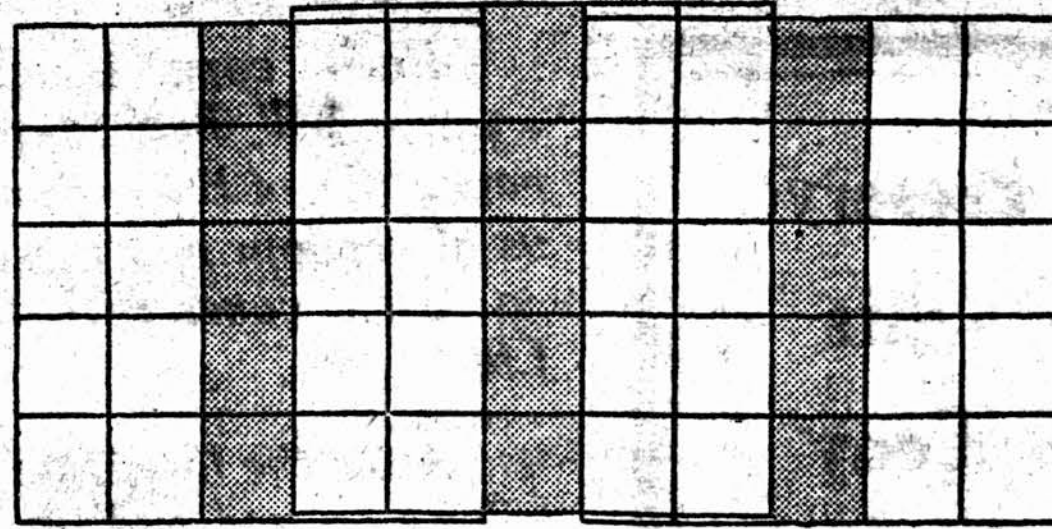
have recourse to the same means as professional agitators?

Two Possible Remedies

Two possible remedies may be suggested. The first is found in the liking, which we have described, of every crowd for ceremonies. Through ceremonies very old feelings, religious or national, may be conserved and revived. Modern governments must encourage the preservation of traditional ceremonies and strive to give them éclat, because crowds need festivals, and if they find themselves deprived of those to which they have been accustomed, they will devise new ones, infinitely more dangerous.

Spectacles, processions, collective songs must not be the privilege of political parties. Beauty is the sole form of intelligence immediately accessible to the whole of a crowd, as is shown so well at the theatre. If we know how to give the masses, beauty, we shall perhaps save them from their worst instincts.

The second remedy is to limit the opportunities of crowds to assemble and to regulate the methods by which they can be reached. Kipling, in one of his anticipations, imagines a society in which it will be absolutely forbidden to bring together numerous groups of human beings. I do not believe that it will be necessary to go to that extent; but in countries where the government rests upon public opinion, certainly it is important that the instruments which can distort



Triple-Joined Acrostic

EACH line of this puzzle is to be filled with three interlocking words. This means that the last two letters of the first word are the same as the first two letters of the second word, etc. If the proper words are used, the shaded squares, read downward, will spell the name of a celebrated Italian painter.

Here are the definitions:
Top Row: 1. A device by which the flow of liquids can be started, stopped, or regulated. 2. Metrical arrangement and language. 3. To cut off from something.

Second Row: 4. An oleoresin used in making varnishes. 5. A legendary king who had the amazing ability of turning things

to gold. 6. On, or to one side. Third Row: 7. A low, moaning sound. 8. The positive terminal of an electric source. 9. Thick.

Fourth Row: 10. An inclosure about a field or other space. 11. A tree. 12. In Greek mythology, the ancestor of the Arcadians.

Bottom Row: 13. A fruit. 14. To rub so as to wear away. 15. To pretend.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

that opinion be controlled.

Measures taken to insure the independence and impartiality of the radio have produced in England the best results and are legitimate. It is perfectly understood that should a danger arise,

the extent of the assemblages and the power of the loudspeakers must be limited. We must not permit machines, by increasing the power of a man over a crowd, to put in jeopardy a civilization which was founded in its entirety upon the culture and wisdom of the individual.

Risks Of Candy Eating

Doctor Sees In Lactobacillus Tooth Decay

If Dr. Russel W. Bunting of the University of Michigan's School of Dentistry had his way, the American people would be consuming considerably less sugar than they do, says the "New York Times." He shakes his head at the 2,000-000,000 pounds of candy that we eat annually. "That such a high sugar consumption is not necessary to life and health is indicated by the fact that our forefathers who pioneered the land in which we live were raised on an annual consumption of a paltry twelve pounds of sugar per capita," says he.

The doctor has good reason for expressing his concern. In an ex-

periment in which health without sugar he found no decaying teeth. Moreover, the diets of these children were low in vitamins, calories, calcium and phosphorus, lack of which have all at once time or another been held responsible for tooth decay.

Tooth decay, according to Dr. Bunting, is the result of acids that destroy the enamel and later attack the tissue around the root of the tooth. Worst of all the destroyers is lactic acid. It produces the lactobacillus, which is the only one that can live in its own juice.

In lactobacillus Dr. Bunting sees the principal factor in tooth decay. Kill it or stop its propagation and we would reduce the number of cases of arthritis, nephritis, heart disease and diseases of the stomach and intestines.

WILL OLYMPIC GAMES BE HELD AT TOKYO?

Jap. Government Blames China For Prolonging Hostilities!

A communique issued by the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, 1940 says:—

At the Warsaw Session of the I.O.C. the period decided upon for the XIIth Olympiad Tokyo, 1940, was to be the 16 consecutive days beginning August 24th, 1940. By this change of dates, the official opening ceremony of the XIIth Olympiad Tokyo, 1940, will be held on Saturday, September 21st, 1940, followed by 16 consecutive days of athletic competitions.

The Vth Olympic Winter Games, 1940, as planned before, will begin on Saturday, February 3rd, 1940, followed by 12 consecutive days of athletic competitions at Sapporo.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

At the recent Budgetary Session of the Imperial Diet, Mr. Jiro Hoshijima and Mr. Kazuo Nakai, representatives of the Seiyukai Party, asked for the official plans of the Government concerning the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo. To this interpellation, the Minister of Welfare, Marquis Koichi Kido, made the following reply, which cleared all prevailing doubts:

"China has taken the attitude of prolonging hostilities toward

Japan, but we are putting forth every effort to end this current conflict. There are still two years left before the opening of the XIIth Olympic Games and we believe that by that time the conflict will be ended. With this fact in mind we are preparing for the XIIth Olympic Games in order to assure a successful celebration in 1940, which coincides with the 2600th anniversary of the Japanese Nation. It is a wonderful opportunity to reveal the true aspect of our nation to the youth of the world and it is altogether proper that ample support should be given for the preparation of the XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo, 1940."

"Well, if you insist, just give me a golf club."

A week later he received a telegram from the father: "Have bought for you the West-end Golfer's Club and am now negotiating for the Sunnyside Links."

"We'll be friends to the very end."

"Lend me five dollars."

"That's the end."



THE SKATER'S CIRCLE

THE masthead of the Daily Bugle proclaims the slogan of the paper to be "Nothing but the Truth." An enthusiastic young scribe, fresh from a course in journalism, took this slogan at its face value when he wrote his article on the local college's ice-skating team. On the next appearance of the sports writer at the huge circular pond, where the ice teams practiced, he was greeted with icy stares that were not entirely due to the frigid weather.

For several minutes the young reporter waited in shivering silence while the ice athletes clinked about the pond. Then one of the skaters, tiring of the monotonous grind, executed a beautiful swan dive.

"Ah!" thought the news beagle, "there is a chap who wishes to break the ice. I'll bet he will give me some information about that forthcoming race."

Before the fallen college man could get to his feet again, the reporter had slid across the ice

and begun the press conference. "How long is the race going to be?"

"Just once around the edge of this pond," puffed the disconcerted skater.

"And how long is that?" persisted the newspaper man.

"This pond, as you see, is a perfect circle. Shortly before you arrived, the eight of us skated around the pond, keeping abreast the entire trip. Allowing room between us for free movement, we measured 25 feet from inner to outer man."

"Now the course is so big that the outside man had to skate 1 1/11 times as fast as the inner man to keep abreast of the line."

This did not make much sense to the reporter, but realizing that this was all the information he could hope for, he jotted it down in his notebook and departed.

How long did the course measure around the outer edge of the pond?

(For Solution See Page 55)

TEST YOURSELF

POMPOON is the name of a: species of butterfly, a tropical storm, a race horse, a health drink, a city near Rangoon?

2. A kiwi is a yelping dog, a Moorish soldier, a flightless bird, an airplane strut, a play that flops?

3. When a newspaper cameraman refers to "cheese cake" he means: lunch, a flash bulb, a yellow filter for his lens, pastry, pictures taken with a "leg" angle?

4. A scalpel is an Indian trophy, a bald-headed man, a lock of hair grown by Mohammedans, a surgical instrument?

5. Unscramble these partial proverbs: A rolling stone that gathers a stitch in time rushes in where angels save nine and fear to tread. No moss is better than half a loaf that looks a gift horse in the mouth, but a bird in the hand makes the world go round.

Problem of the Dishonest Trainer

THE trainer who looked after Mr. Munimad's 36 horses was hired merely in order that he might make up in services the money he owed the financier for some time.

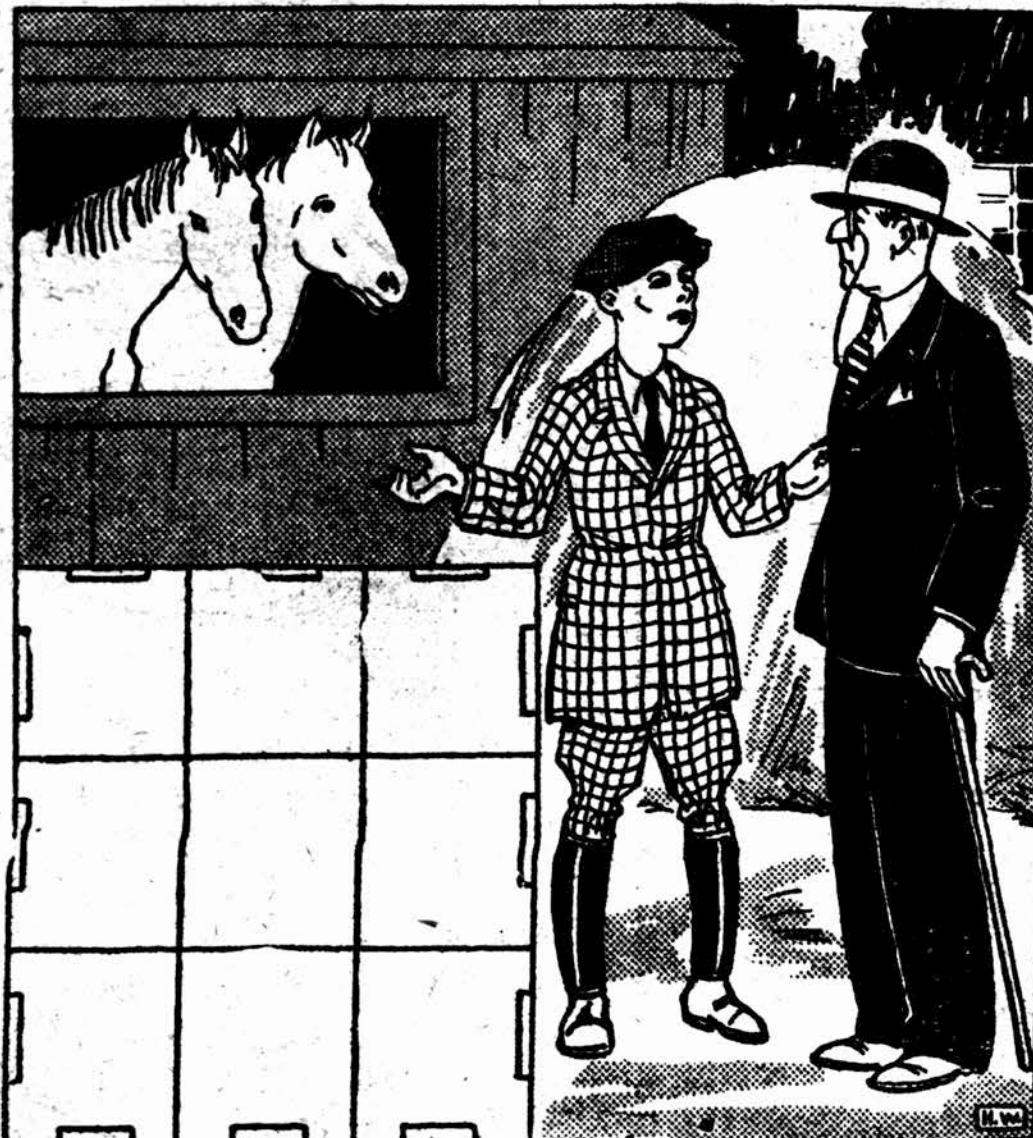
This arrangement left the trainer entirely without funds, and he contrived to make some extra cash by renting out the horses without the owner's knowledge.

Munimad was certain that some of the mounts he saw cantering along the bridle path looked familiar, but no matter how unexpectedly he dropped in at the stables, he always found the horses all there. At least, that is what Munimad thought, for he poked his head in each window of the stable and counted the horses in the different sections and he always counted 36 of them.

Even so, on the days he visited the stables, there were 4, 8, 12, 16 and, on one day, even 18 horses missing.

How did the trainer arrange the horses in the sections of the stable so as to deceive his employer?

A plan of the stable is shown in the lower left-hand corner of the drawing.



(For Solution See Page 55).

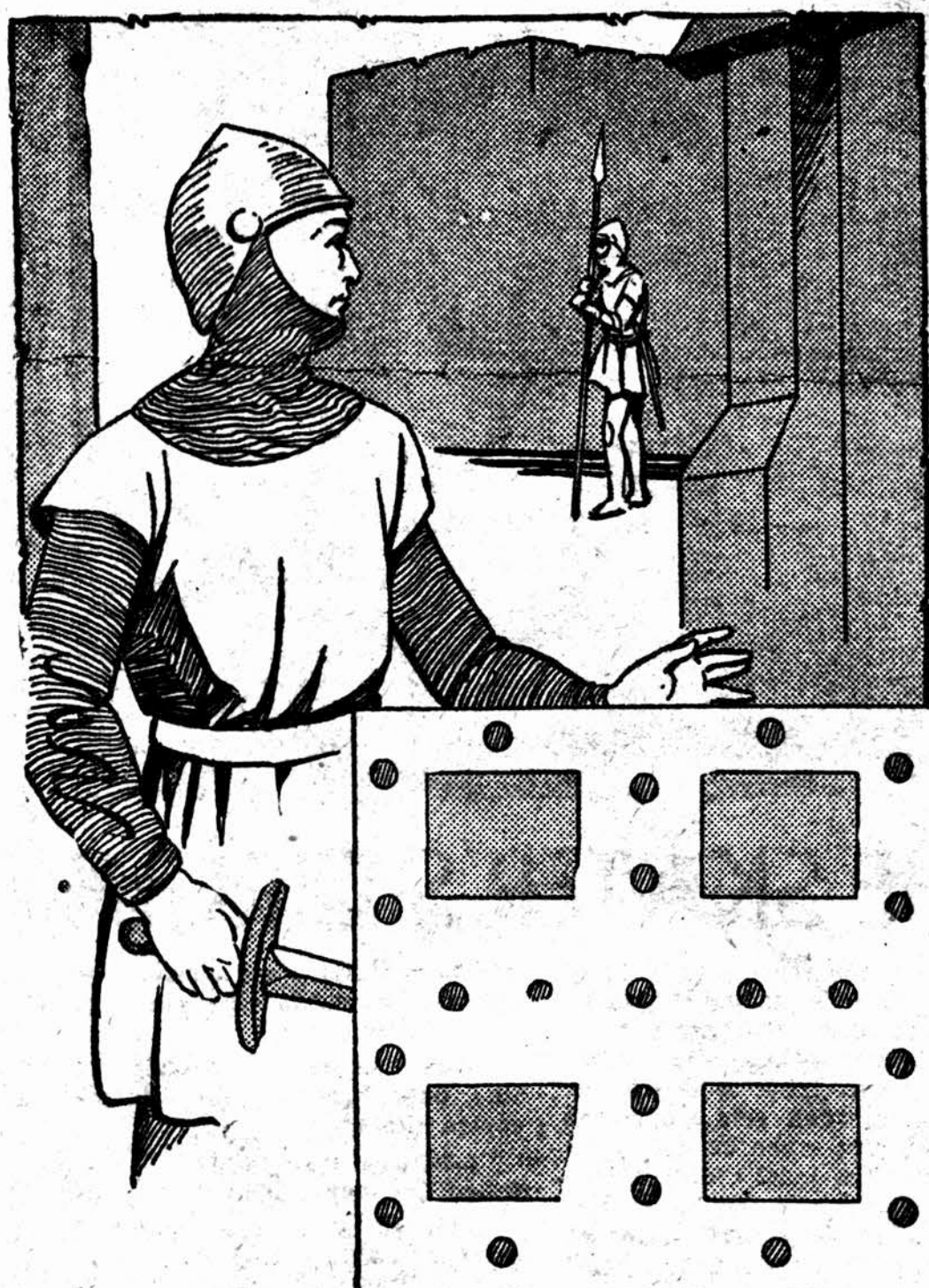
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Addlepat's Guards

THE iron-clad warriors of the Middle-Ages had steel nerves beneath their bronze skins and hearts of gold accompanied their silver tongues and brazen manners. Their brains must have been made of lead.



WORD SQUARE

THE missing words in the following verses are to be placed in the horizontal rows of the square in such a manner that the vertical rows will contain the same words.

Each ***** that comes the miser's way,
He saves up for a rainy day.
The squirrel is a miser, too,
Who many an ***** hides from view.

In horses' harness you will see
From collar to the whiffletree,
A leather ***** they call a *****
Which helps to hold the horse in place.

Ladies who find silk gowns too dear,
This artificial texture wear,
From cellulose the stuff is made
And known as ***** by the trade.

for these gentlemen of chivalry were not distinguished by mental brilliancy.

Take the case of Sir Reginald de Addlepat. One evening a peasant reported to the knight that he had seen a spy sneaking about the courtyard. Sir Addlepat summoned his 21 men-at-arms and deployed them about the four empty buildings that stood in the courtyard. Thus each of these deserted shacks was under the surveillance of no less than eight guards. The knight, himself, searched each of the four houses but found them empty.

"Aha!" cried Sir Reginald, "I begin to understand. This spy is wearing my livery and has slipped from his hiding-place to pose as a guard. Well, he shall not escape me. Every one of you men stand perfectly still at your posts. If any one of you shifts his position, I will have him killed instantly. I stationed eight men about each house, I will now count them and see which house has NINE men about it."

A careful check of the guards revealed that each house still had but eight custodians. The knight came to the conclusion that the peasant had been seeing things, and dismissed the guards. As the men-at-arms were strolling back to the guard house, one of them suddenly made a dash over the drawbridge and disappeared into the darkness without. The astonished knight counted the men-at-arms.

There were just 21 men. The escaped man was the spy. Long after Sir Addlepat had retired from the armor-hacking business, he still could not figure it out.

What Addlepat never knew was that the spy had a confederate among the men-at-arms. When the spy slipped from his hiding place to join the line of guards, this confederate shifted his station. The diagram shows the positions of the guards around the houses. Can you shift the position of one of the guards and add another guard without having more than eight men about each house?

(For Solution See Page 55.)

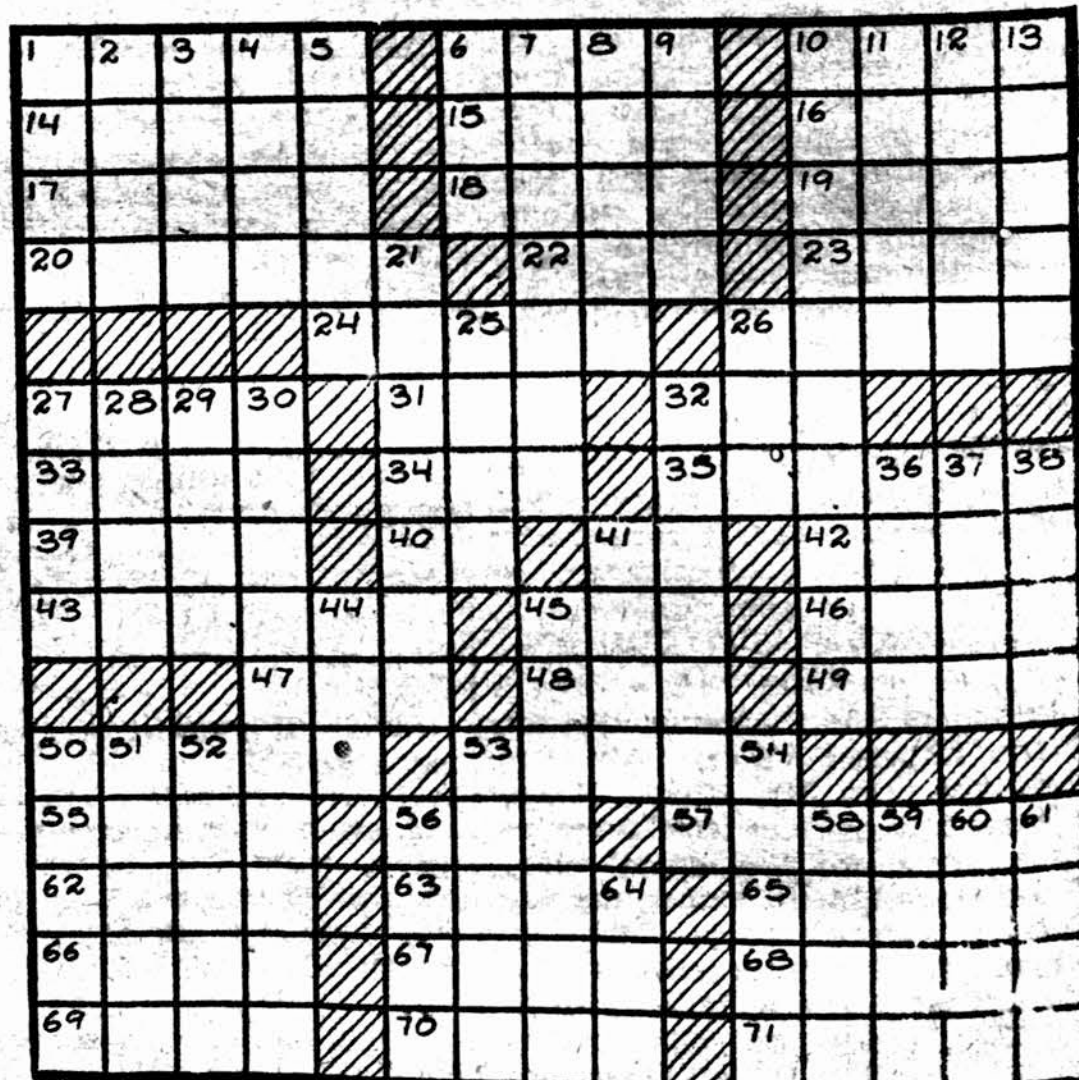
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

- HORIZONTAL**
- Who was the blind epic poet of Greece?
 - College cheers.
 - What is the first name of the architect of the Woolworth Building?
 - Macaw.
 - Single object.
 - Oriental nurse.
 - From what language are the Romance languages derived?
 - Weird (Scot.).
 - Fluid rock.
 - Girl's name (Welsh).
 - What is the first name of the fighter who lost the heavyweight championship to James Braddock?
 - Newspaper paragraph.
 - What Biblical city was destroyed by Gomorrah?
 - In flames.
 - What was the first name of the economist who wrote "The Wealth of Nations"?
 - Gain a victory.
 - The self.
 - Wind of the Adriatic.
 - Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
 - What singer starred in "Anything Goes"?
 - Mixed oath.
 - Depart.
 - Plural pronoun.
 - Not any.
 - Delaware Indian.
 - Established value.
 - Electrified particles.
 - Pike-like fish.
 - Biological units.
 - Dill.
 - Leaf of the calyx.
 - In what constellation is Bellatrix?
 - Exclamation of despair.
 - Winged part.
 - What is the first name of the singer who starred in "Rosalie"?
 - Secular.
 - Feminine name.
 - Fixed relation of number.
 - What is the highest volcano in Europe?
 - More than.

- 68—Medieval stringed instruments.
69—Prophet.
70—Who was the star of "Every Day's a Holiday"? Mae ____?
71—Eradicate.

VERTICAL

- Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
- Verbal.
- Husband or wife.
- Ireland.
- Hindu queens.
- Regret.
- Plant.
- Who invented the "disappearing" gun?
- Maxim?
- Over what river were the souls of the dead ferried by Charon?
- In what state is the center of the motion picture industry?
- What Italian family of violin makers lived at Cremona?
- One who rescues.
- Disgrace.
- Widow of property.
- Who was the reputed founder and queen of Carthage?
- Grow old.
- Son of Adam.
- Magistrate in Venice.
- Group of Irish islands.
- What island is separated from the southeast coast of Africa by Mozambique Channel?
- What essayist was the "Sage of Concord"?
- Heavenly body.
- Who was the second queen of Henry VIII?
- Boleyn?
- Cozy retreat.
- Ravine in the Near East.
- Friend.
- Robbers on the high seas.
- Auctions.
- Exalt the spirit of.
- What political essayist wrote "The Age of Reasoning"?
- Tree.
- Energy.
- In a line.
- Den.
- Fortico.
- Lubricates.
- Sense organ.
- Skill in performing.



REBUSES OF THE GAMES

CAN you recognize in these four rebuses below the names of four popular games? Two of these games are played with cards, while the other two employ objects familiar to us since our nursery days. Recognition of the four shouldn't take more than two minutes.



(For Solutions See Page 56.)

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 8)

nothing worse than dour looks. Fogarty joined us and other friends, for even in Maymyo there were some people who cordially agreed with me.

In Government House porch I went to shake hands with the Private Secretary. He gave me a scared look when I began to thank him for his invitation. Having little conception of the truth, I tried to show him by my manner that I had no wish to be unpleasant because he had invited Fortescue; but he edged away and began talking to some one else.

We went into the room off the ballroom and the band struck up. I asked a member of our party to dance and soon noticed Fortescue, and also the acting Chief Justice. The comedy of the situation overcame my other feelings and I laughed outright, to the surprise of my partner. But the comedy had a counterplot of which I was ignorant.

An Awkward Situation

Later in the evening, having no partner, I went down the stairs to the refreshment room. At the other end of it were some army officers in mess dress, talking together. When they saw me come in they stopped and stared. I did not know any of them and went up to the buffet, where I ordered a drink and helped myself to sandwiches.

As I ate my sandwiches, I became unpleasantly aware of a tension in the air. At that moment, however, some people I knew came in and I attached myself to them, ordered other drinks, and handed round plates. The soldiers left the refreshment room, which felt less oppressive after they had gone.

Going up again into the ballroom I met a friend and wandered away to the other end of the house. There were some comfortable chairs in a secluded corner, and there we stayed talking. The time flew past, and in the interest of the conversation I forgot about my party; though what it was we were talking about I cannot now remember. At last the band stopped and I could hear cars hooting. I looked at my watch, saw it was past one o'clock. 'It's all over,' I said. 'I shall have to explain this to my party as best I can.'

I hurried into the porch. Swinbank's car was just coming up. Where on earth have you been all this time? shouted Fogarty. I saw some officers looking at me in surprise. But the car was waiting and I jumped in with the rest.

Some days later I discovered the key to these events. I had occasion to see Mr. Leach, the Chief Secretary, on an official matter. When the business was over, he said:

'By the way, you have something to thank me for. I suppose you know that the Camerons are very angry with you about your order in the recent case.'

'Yes,' I said. 'I have heard something of the sort.'

'The junior officers went to my wife the other day and said they were going to throw you into the lake. When I heard about it I sent a message telling them not to be dazed fools.' (2)

'Thank you very much for saving me,' I said. 'That ought to be a warning to Mr. Justice Cunliffe, who I understand is taking

the appeal, what to expect if he upholds me.'

At this impertinence Mr. Leach stared very hard and made it clear that the interview was at an end.

As I returned home I ruminated on what I had just heard. Certainly it seemed to explain the Private Secretary's trepidation, and my own feeling of something in the air. Could it have been that towards the end of the dance the Camerons had searched for me in vain? If so, it was a grand joke and the laugh was on them.

I made no inquiries and to this day I do not know the truth about this boyish plot. Nor do I know why they did not afterwards throw me into the lake, for I cannot suppose that they took Mr. Leach's message seriously. Some one told me, however, that they rather admired me for coming up to Maymyo and facing them. After all, they were soldiers and, by birth, gentlemen. But their admiration, if it existed, was misplaced, for the truth was that I never gave them a thought. Even at the ball itself I forgot all about them and sat on in the secluded corner, wholly absorbed in conversation. As it turned out the affair was pure comedy, like a lot else which had happened during the year, but if I had been assaulted, it might not have remained at the comic level, for when one is fourteen stone and sound in wind and limb one is not just thrown into a lake.

The exhibition turned out a great success, for a lot of people came and most of the pictures were sold. I did not notice any of the Camerons, but the G.O.C., Major-General Coningham, was there. I went round the exhibits with him and we chatted for some time, for he was somewhat of an authority on Oriental art. Presumably he knew generally what was going on, but he showed no hint of it in his manner, which was easy and civil, as if the name of Fortescue had never been uttered. I have had a strong regard for him ever since.

THE APPEAL

I was back in Rangoon about the 15th of October. The hearing of the appeal, fixed for the 29th was eagerly awaited by everybody. What would Mr. Justice Cunliffe do? He was a London barrister who had not been in the East any great length of time, and he had a reputation for independence but my view from the first had been that however right, indeed admirable, my sentence might be held to be, it could not be given effect in the Burma of 1930. I came to that view because I was sure that the Government was against anything of the sort, and would if necessary, interpose to prevent it. Mr. Justice Cunliffe was, of course as well informed on that point as was I. There were three possibilities. He might agree with me, uphold the sentence and leave it to the Government to take what course it considered proper; or he might agree with the finding, but alter the sentence; or he might disagree with me and acquit the appellant. The first and third possibilities I considered equally unlikely. As for the second, he might delete the sentence of imprisonment if he thought it appropriate to show clemency. I wondered whether the savage feeling which prevailed had put him in a clement mood. It would have had the opposite effect on Sir Arthur Page. But it was no

great matter to the accused if Mr. Justice Cunliffe was not clement, for in that case he could count on the clemency of the Government. Such was the position when the appeal was called on the 29th.

I was not present in the High Court, but I read the text of the judgment next morning in the newspapers. It began by stating that I had ample evidence to convict and went on to declare that I was right in having refused to allow the parties to compound, since it was clearly in the public interest that a conviction should be registered. Reference was then made to the question of sobriety. No one had testified that the appellant was under the influence of liquor. I could not find any discussion of the presumption that he must have been under that influence, failing any other explanation of his conduct.

Having left the appellant's probable condition undetermined, Mr. Justice Cunliffe then pointed out that imprisonment meant cashing and he argued that no army officer should be deprived of his career for criminal negligence, however gross (1) I found it difficult to follow this argument. Could the framers of the Code have intended that the imprisonment prescribed for the offence should be inflicted upon every one except army officers? Mr. Justice Cunliffe did not say what other class might also hope to enjoy the exemption, but he was careful to explain that by the term 'army officer' he did not mean only English army officers, but included Burman army officers. At that time there was no Burman officer in any regiment of the army.

Fine Instead Of Prison

The judgment concluded: 'I shall cancel the sentence of imprisonment, but as I regard it as a very gross negligence on the part of the appellant I shall impose the maximum fine under the section, that is, I am sorry to say, only Rs. 1,000 (£75). But the whole of the Rs. 1,000 will be divided equally between the two injured ladies.'

The fine was inadequate, but as imprisonment was impossible it had to do.

In the strait in which he found himself this sentence was the most feasible which Mr. Justice Cunliffe could have devised. It gave the women rather less perhaps than a civil court would

(2) This may seem incredible, but the exact words of the judgment read: 'I see no reason why an officer, whether he happens to be a British officer or whether he happens to be a Burman holding the King-Emperor's commission, or whether he happens to be an Indian holding another commission in the army, for a piece of isolated negligence, however gross ought to be deprived of a useful career in the public service by serving a term of rigorous imprisonment.'

have awarded them in damages, but a fairly substantial sum nevertheless, and it made clear that if the appellant had not been an army officer he would have had to go to jail. Since he could not go to jail, it was useless to discuss the presumption against his sobriety; indeed any such discussion might have weakened the necessary conclusion that cashing was inequitable. Taking it all in all, I was very satisfied with the courts; mine had indicated the correct sentence and his had gone as far as the circumstances allowed. It did not seem to me that English justice should suffer in the estimation of the public, while our prestige would stand in consequence as unshaken as it was reputed to stand.

But in this I was in error, for the executive now intervened.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT)

The pianist was playing the first bars of the Wedding March.

'What's that?' asked Mrs. Wanless, turning to her weary husband. 'Oh,' he replied, 'that's the beginning of "Stormy Weather".'

Assistant: 'No, madam, we haven't had any for a long time.'

Manager (overhearing): 'Oh, yes, we have it, madam. I will send out to the warehouse and have some brought in for you.'

(Aside to assistant): 'Never refuse anything; send out for it.'

As the lady went out the manager asked angrily, 'Just what was it she said to you?'

Assistant: 'She said, "We haven't had any rain lately."'

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(1) Indian history here provides a curious parallel. When Lord Ripon was Viceroy, the mercantile community of Calcutta, enraged by the Ilbert Bill because it empowered district magistrates to try Europeans, planned to seize the Viceroy and put him on a ship bound for England.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Poor Mother Greatheart had received the present of a half-broken perambulator from her gentle mistress. She seated her child in it and was wheeling her to a park nearby.... You should have seen how proud she felt!

Baby was not very big, but big enough to stare and smile at things. Mother and baby talked together in a language that no one could possibly understand save these two.

They were on a road that ran one way into the suburb and another way into the city. As Poor Mother Greatheart and her baby went slowly on, there came from the road a sad bellowing noise.

"Moo cow!" said mother to baby, and looked round.

Then she stopped, and said: "Oh! poor darling!"

There in the road was another



"A glass of milk and my mother beside me!"
(Photo by Nayampally).

mother and her baby, but this was Mrs. Moo Cow and her very little, very thin, tottery calf. The calf was so babyish that more than one person who saw it thought, "Oh, you poor thing! You ought to be lying down in a field, not tramping this hard road!" A boy was driving the pair to the suburb after having finished his work in the city.

The cow went lumbering on, very wearily, and the thin little tottery calf kept somehow close by her, but she looked as if any minute she would just fold up like a book and flop down in the road.

"Poor darling!" said the mother with the baby in the pram. "You must have come a long way."

Just then the calf almost fell, and the cow sent out a desperate



CONDUCTED BY
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI
(MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

bellowing S.O.S.

Poor Mother Greatheart must have heard it in a special way, for what did she do but quietly take out her baby from the pram and call to the boy. They talked just a minute and then (Would you believe it?) the boy picked up the very thin little tottery calf and put it neatly in the baby's pram and wheeled it.

Mrs. Cow was a little surprised and rather puzzled, but she walked close to the pram on one side, and Poor Mother Greatheart with her baby walked close to it on the other side. And in that way the thin little tottery calf went to his place in the suburb.

You may have heard charming stories of two babies or more who for a time shared the same mother's care. That is quite usual, one might say; but "this is the nicest thing I have heard of for sometime"—you may agree with the child whom I told the story: So I related it to you all.

And I think, just before we disperse, we shall pass a vote of hearty thanks for Poor Mother Greatheart, who proved herself to be richer than many a rich folk.... Hands up in favour: All—Unanimously passed!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 19th to 25th June 1938:—

1. Sis. S. G. Dalvi
2. Bro. Madhav Damle
3. Bro. Nagaji Patel
4. Sis. Madhuri Shah
5. Bro. Kashinath Khot
6. Bro. Rustam Binsney
7. Bro. Dhenulal Rane
8. Sis. Sarojini Patnis
9. Bro. Willie Pereira
10. Bro. Bhaskar Desai
11. Sis. Jaya Srinivasan
12. Bro. Bhagwan Adhiye
13. Bro. Ahmad Jaffar
14. Bro. Haru Kripalani
15. Sis. Taramati Bhimrao
16. Bro. Madhusudan Amin

CAN WE ESCAPE FROM GROWING OLD?

(By Dingu K. Thadhani.)

No two persons are alike, either in body or in mind. We all differ in the size of our bones, in the

texture of our skin, in the quantity of hair on our head, in the warm clothing of fat which covers our body, in our moods and our feelings and the strength we have to endure hardship. We are all cast in different moulds, and it is only quite recently that a group of brilliant scientists have been able to offer an explanation, in part at least, of why this is so.

Situated in widely separated parts of our body are little groups of cells to which we have given the name glands. These groups have for their special work the making of chemical substances

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—

DADA—"Gullistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

called hormones, which are poured directly into the blood as it passes round the body in its life-bringing task. Hormones are chemical messengers, which go to all parts of the body, having a very important effect upon the cells which they encounter on their journey.

One of the best known of these glands is situated in the neck,

and is called the thyroid. It is busy continually preparing a chemical messenger which is rich in the deep violet substance which we know as iodine, and it plays an important part in controlling the way in which children grow up.

If the thyroid cannot prepare enough of its messenger, as sometimes occurs, the child will never properly grow up. He will be small, and will have very little hair on his head and his skin will be thick and coarse. Above all, his brain will never be able properly to take control; he will be dull and will always think like a young child.

Now, it is possible for such a child to be made to grow up. Doctors can perform, in many cases, what is almost a miracle and reminds us of fairy-tales where dwarfs are changed into giants. The chemical messenger



Baby Gangadhara Swamy, 7½ Months Old, won championship at the recent Baby Show held at Mysore.

which is missing can be obtained from certain animals such as the sheep, and given to the child to carry its message of growth to the sluggish cells. Very remarkable results indeed have been obtained by this treatment, for the stunted body develops quickly, and the tired and lazy brain becomes rapidly bright and alert.

One of the smallest of these wonderful glands which prepare the messengers is placed at the base of the brain. It is called the pituitary gland, and though in size it is only as big as a pea, it has an amazing effect upon the whole growth of our body. Actu-



"The Bully".

PUSHPA

The Children's Own Paper

July 1938 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" will be a Quarterly. Special Number. Like always it will contain very beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter, besides various Prize Competitions.

The issue will be ready by the end of the next week. To avoid disappointment, those who are not its regular subscribers, should reserve their copies immediately, sending four annas stamps to:—

The Manager, "PUSHPA,"

31, Tribhuvan Road.

Bombay 4.

ally, it makes two different kinds of chemical messenger, and it does not do its work properly when we are young, and makes too much of one kind, then we grow up to an enormous size—we become giants, in fact.

Such giants have been shown as tall as eleven feet or more! If, later in life, damage is done to the gland which is working properly, and it begins to produce too much of the same messenger, then the whole skeleton increases in size, to huge proportions. The hands and feet get very big and it is often the need for larger gloves and shoes which first

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss).....

Full Address.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

draws attention to the disorder.

On the other hand, if the gland does not produce enough of the same chemical messenger when we are young, our growth remains stunted, as can be seen with some of the queer tiny dwarfs which are bound in the circuses which travel about the country and attract crowds by their odd appearance.

JOURNEY BY CAR

(By Abdool K. A. Moolah.)

A few weeks ago my friend Ebrahim Bawa took us for a ride in his second hand crock. We left Johannesburg at about six o'clock in the morning for Durban.

Our car was in a hopeless condition. The tyres were old, and the engine made a terrible noise like the steel works at Germiston. The seats were made of wood and every time the car bounced we had "shocks".

The petrol tank was full of dirt and every now and then the car stopped. Then too it was raining hard and our car hadn't a hood! We had many punctures and had to buy new tubes. The battery was so weak that it took us about three-quarters of an hour to start. On the top of all this my friend had forgotten his driv-

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER.

ing licence! So he was charged ten pounds on entering the district of Peter Maritzburg.

Before we reached Durban all our money was finished and we had to draw from the Post Office Savings Bank for our sea side expenses. Since then we have not gone for a holiday on the sea-side.

TUG OF WAR

(By Pratap.)

When there are only three of you children to play together, and you cannot think what to play, try the trio tug of war. It is great fun and quite different from the usual tug of war.

You want a strong rope or piece of cord, and form it into a circle. Each player takes hold of the rope at regular intervals, so that it forms three equal sides. Get someone to place a ball immediately behind each player.

The game is for each player to hold the rope with one hand and to pick up the ball with the other. It is far harder than it sounds, as you will quickly dis-

in the same manner dissolve the ten grains of chloride of nickel and ten grains of chloride of cobalt in an ounce of water.

Ferrocyanide of potassium dissolved in water makes invisible ink, visible when washed over with a weak solution of perchloride of iron. Perchloride of mercury dissolved in water becomes visible when brushed over with a solution of iodine or potassium. The lettering will be scarlet. If brushed over with weak caustic soda the lettering will be yellow.

BIRD APE

(By Vigaja.)

A bird with the head of a monkey is reported to have been caught in Japan.

Measuring three feet in height and eight feet in breadth, the creature is said to have 'fur-like black feathers, four toes on each foot and a mouth shaped like bill of an eagle.'

TRY THIS

(By Shakuntala.)

When you meet a chum try



Children's Day Celebration in France.

cover when you play.

INVISIBLE INKS

(By Sadanand.)

Here are some ideas for invisible writing. For the following use a thin glass-rod to write with or a pointed piece of wood.

You can write on paper with milk. To make the writing visible rub a dirty finger over it. Try it. You can do the same with the juice of a lemon or of an onion. Water in which rice has been boiled can be used. To render this visible brush tincture of iodine over the paper.

One drachm of chloride of cobalt and one drachm of gum arabic dissolved in an ounce of water makes good invisible ink. To render the writing visible, warm the paper. This makes visible blue writing.

To make visible green writing

this trick. Say, "I can button up my coat quicker than you." At the word go, you both begin. You must start at the bottom button, but your chum will most probably button the top button first.

He will hurry and get done first. Then you say, "Ha ha! You didn't button your coat up, you buttoned it down. I've won!"

HE WON

(By Francis.)

Two boys were arguing as to who could tell the tallest story.

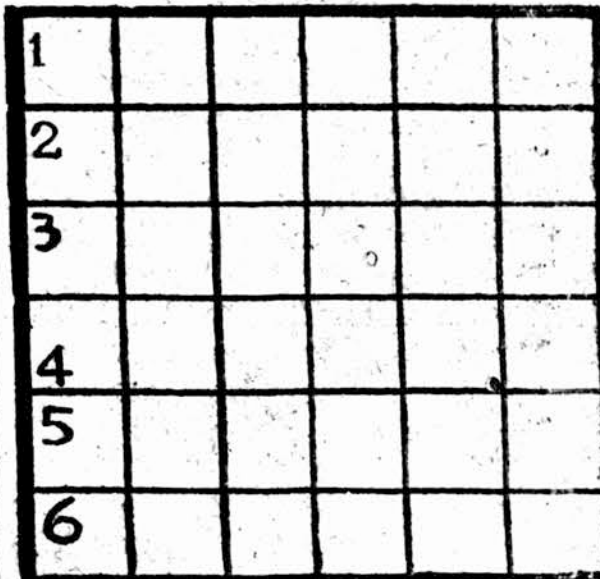
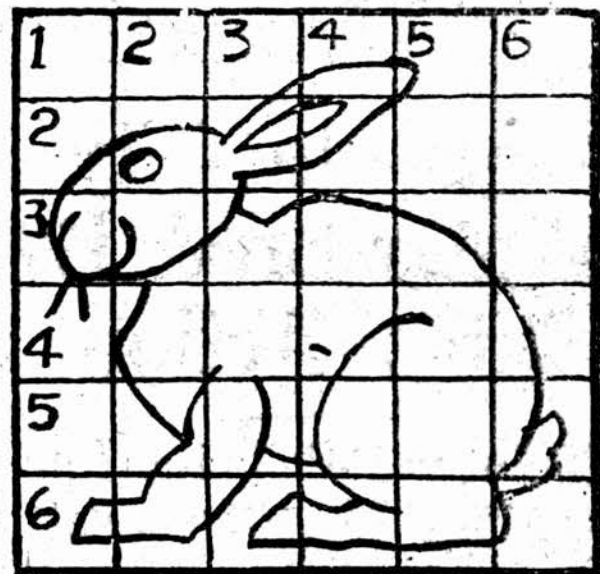
"I once saw a boy swim the Indian Ocean in twelve hours", said one.

"Are you sure you saw him?" asked the other.

"Quite sure!" declared the first boy.

"Well, I'm him!" cried the other triumphantly

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL



Let the children upto 12 years old copy the picture given at the top with the help of the lines and squares shown in the diagram. And let the boys and girls also colour this picture with either crayons or paints.

After completing it, attach to it a slip containing your full name and address, age, class of studies and whether you are a boy or a girl. Then post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

All boys and girls can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Balkanji-Bari, must mention their Certificate Number and others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. A number of prizes will be awarded.

USEFUL DRUM

(By Leela.)

"You don't extract very good music from that instrument," said a boy to the man with the bass drum, as the band ceased to play. "No", admitted the drummer. "I don't. But I drown a heap of bad music"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkanji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.



Poor Man's Family.



The Flute Player.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

How To Lengthen Your Life Span

Algae In City Water Bred By Sun's Action

Engineer Attributes Impurities To Ultraviolet Radiation

Solar activity and ultraviolet radiation are related. Ultraviolet radiation causes microscopic organisms to grow in water reservoirs. To kill them copper sulphate or chlorine gas is used. Watch the sun and it should be possible to determine when ultraviolet radiation will be above the normal and hence when the time has come to add chemicals to the water.

Applying this reasoning to the problem of keeping pure the water supply of Los Angeles, R.F. Goudey, sanitary engineer of that city's Bureau of Water Works and Supply, presents his preliminary findings in The Engineering News Record. Thus far he has been singularly successful in anticipating the growth of micro-organisms (algae for the most part) and checking it by adding copper sulphate to the water just at the right time, says the "New York Times."

"From the layman's standpoint" reports Engineer Goudey, "microscopic growths are supposedly at a maximum when water temperatures are high, hours of sunshine are long and mineralization is at its height." But the records show otherwise. Studying them carefully he saw that in 1935 the growth of algae was at its maximum in March. The water was then at the lowest temperature of the year (65 per cent below the average); sunshine was 94 per cent of the normal, but ultraviolet radiation was at its maximum. On the other hand, the lowest growth of Algae and also the lowest intensity of ultraviolet radiation occurred in June and July, 1935, when the temperature of the water was highest and the hours of sunshine were longest and the per cent of possible hours of sunshine was greatest.

Mr. Goudey decided that the fluctuations in ultraviolet radiation should be determined. So he bought some apparatus and began measuring.

Making allowances for fog, haze clouds, he found that he could tell pretty accurately when it was time to add chemicals to Los Angeles's water. He reports a saving of 20 per cent in the

"Never Feel Afraid Of Middle-Age", Says Science, And Here Are The Interesting Reasons

PROF. RAYMOND PEARL, noted biologist at Johns Hopkins University, has just completed an investigation into the relationship of biological constitution to human longevity and here are some of his most interesting conclusions:

1—Hard physical labor, whether performed in indoor or outdoor occupations, has no effect upon life expectation up to about the age of forty. After that age, such labor "definitely and considerably impairs life expectation."

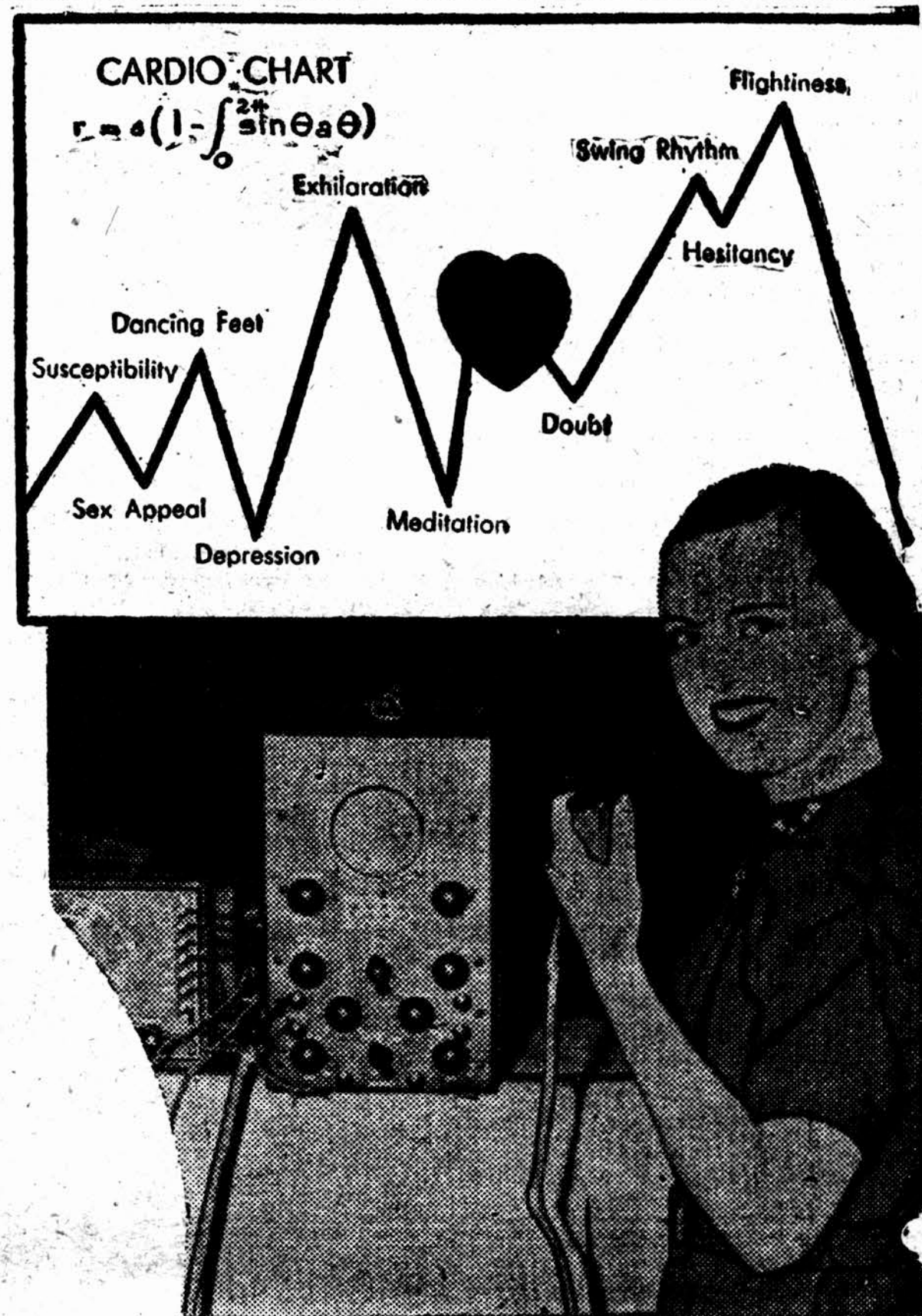
2—The moderate use of alcohol has no measurable effect on longevity. Heavy indulgence will reduce life expectation to a considerable degree.

3—Immoderate smoking is associated with a definite impairment of longevity. This impairment is proportional to the habitual amount of tobacco usage. Even in the case of moderate smokers, the impairment in longevity is "sufficient to be measurable and significant."

4—There has been a great improvement in the average duration of human life in the past forty years, brought about statistically through giving to more babies and young children a better chance of living than formerly was the case. While this improvement in the average duration of life is the result primarily of progress in medicine and public health, the biological span of life has not been

amount of sulphate used. Besides the water was of a higher quality judged by its freedom from tastes and odors.

Even though sunspot activity may be high it does not follow that ultraviolet radiation at the water surface is also high. So Mr. Goudey measures hourly variations. But when a spot of 100,000 miles in diameter does appear a period of excessive ultraviolet radiation is sure to follow.



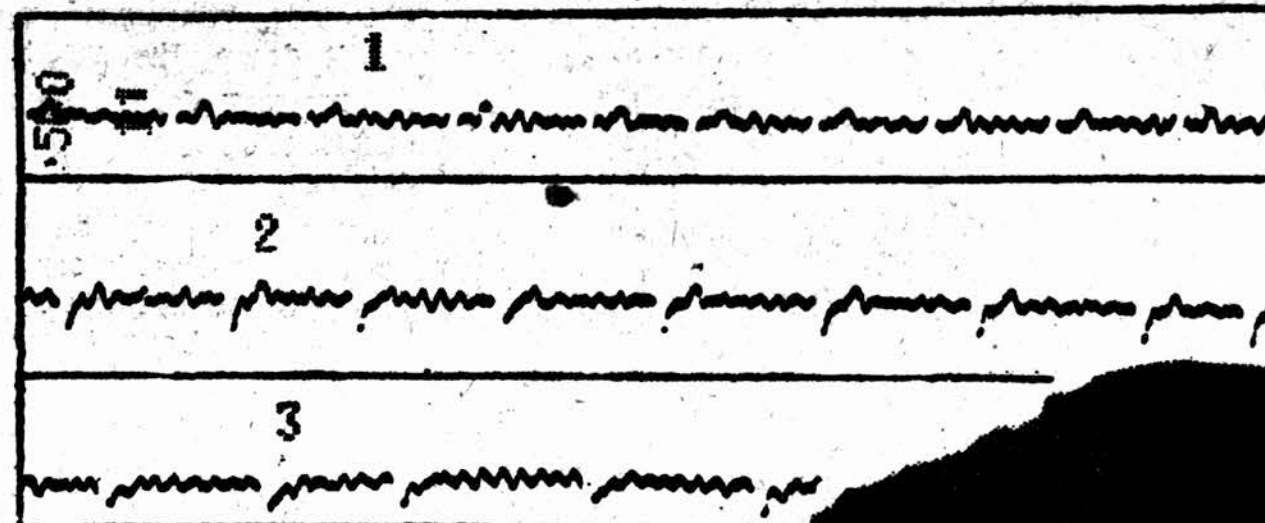
Testing the "Throbometer" Heart Machine at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. A Cardio Chart Showing Graphs of Various Implications.

lengthened. Life expectation tables show that "actually fewer persons alive at the age of 70 today will survive to the age of 90 than did forty years ago."

Prof. Pearl also declares that his investigation has shown that in the

case of persons destined to die of the cardio-vascular diseases, the so-called diseases of civilized man, "it is possible to demonstrate on the basis solely of medical, anthropometric and genetic constitutional examinations made when the persons are in a state of health, that groups that will be short-lived and groups that will be long-lived can be distinguished and differentiated years prior to the onset of the diseases that will eventually end their lives."

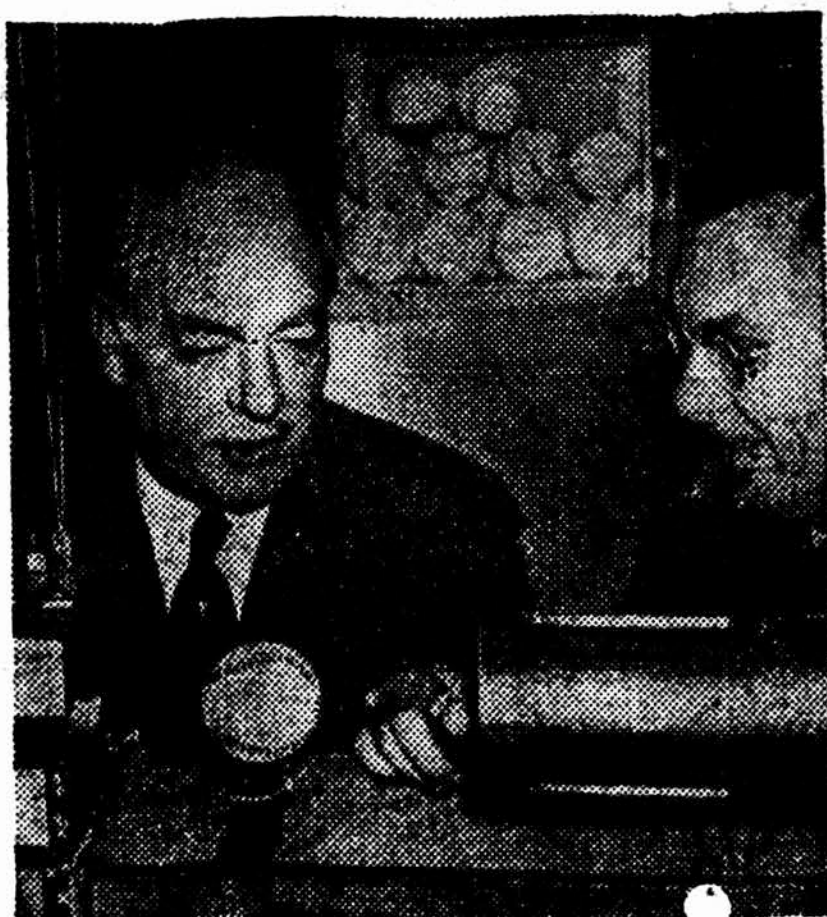
And finally, in a report to the New



Cardiograms Showing How the Human Heart Skips and Jumps Under Three Different Emotions—(1) Overexertion; (2) Nicotine Poisoning; (3) Anger.

A Batting Robot

THE National Bureau of Standards, at Washington, D. C., has a machine for testing the liveliness of the 1938 season baseballs used by the American, National and International league teams. The device is an airgun which shoots a one-pound hardwood projectile against the ball at speeds up to 200 feet per second. Edward B. Eynon, secretary of the Washington American League Baseball club, left, and Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, chief of the mechanics and sound division of the Bureau of Standards, are pictured inspecting the batting robot.



Heartbeats Picked Up by the Microphone Placed on the Subject's Chest Are Recorded on a Phonograph Disk and Transmitted to a Loud Speaker for Medical Study.

York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Pearl sums up his investigation in these words:

"If the layman is wise he will turn to the medical profession and to no other in his search for longevity."

Dr. Leonard Williams, a 76-year-old member of the Royal British Medical Institution, has been conducting a somewhat similar investigation in London and his advice on how to prolong the human life span is directed particularly to those persons of middle age.

"The first thing to remember about middle-age," says Dr. Williams, "is not to be frightened at it. Learn to relax, be philosophical and keep your nervous system well under control. The next thing is to be sure that your eyesight and hearing are in good order."

And for the benefit of the New Health Club, of London, Dr. Williams drew this appalling picture of Englishmen and Englishwomen of middle-age who neglect their health:

"THE MAN—a baldheaded and pot-bellied bibulous, gluttonous, smoke-sucking beast who deserves all he gets and more of gout, high blood pressure and arthritis."

"THE WOMAN—a paint-bedizened, cocktailing, bridge-playing, smoking, shapeless flounder who so often disfigures race meetings and the front row at the theater."

Prof. Arthur M. Banta, the Brown University biologist, has done considerable research work in his laboratory while seeking a possible clue to the secret of human longevity. He has succeeded in doubling the life span of thousands of tiny marine animals known as "daphnia longispina" by feeding them little during their babyhood period and generously after maturity.

Cardiographic studies of the human heart and recordings of heartbeat vibrations under varying impulses and emotions are playing an important part in the study of longevity. Dr. Wendell G. Scott and Dr. Sherwood Moore, of the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., recently invented an apparatus with which they have been taking X-ray movies of a great variety of heart pulsations in which a wide range of human emotions were stressed. It is called the "Kymograph."

And at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., there is an electro-cardiac machine called a heart "throbometer" on which heart reactions are recorded. The subject is asked to imagine that he or she is dancing, laughing, meditating, growing angry, sorrowing, singing or even falling in love. The pulsations of the heart under these various emotions are faithfully indicated and recorded by the machine.

As may have been expected, Prof. Pearl's declaration that "smoking is associated with a definite impairment of longevity" is not meeting with universal endorsement. Herman Knoll, of New York City, has called attention to the case of his own father, who smoked an average of fifteen cigars a day for sixty years, and lived to be 87. The late John R. Voorhis, New York Commissioner of Elections, was a heavy smoker all his life. He lived to be 103. And on January 31 of this year Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, neurologist and octogenarian athlete, celebrated his eightieth birthday by running four miles around the indoor track at the New York Athletic Club. He makes it a rule to run three miles three times a week, just for exercise. He drinks whisky, smokes and generally enjoys himself.

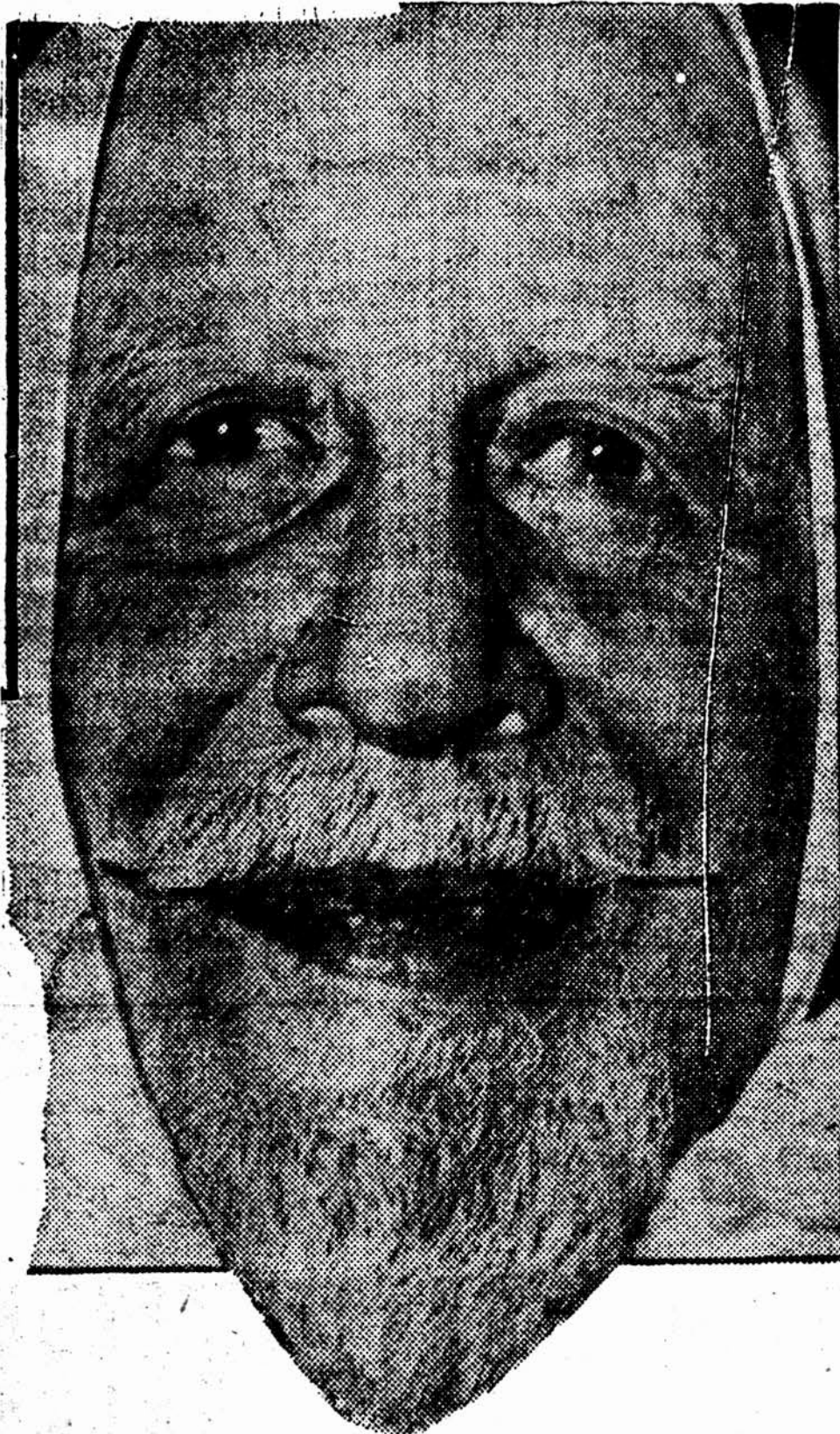
To Paint Wet Surfaces

A NEW liquid drier has been placed on the market permitting the application of paints, varnishes, lacquers and primers on damp or wet surfaces. It is mixed in the proportion of five parts of compound to 95 parts of paint.

Patents Syndicate, Inc.

Synthetic Peppermint

THE Industrial Research Institute of Tokyo has announced the development by one of its chemists of a process for the production of synthetic peppermint. The process requires the use of chlorine.



Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Photographed Just After Running Four Miles on His Eightieth Birthday.

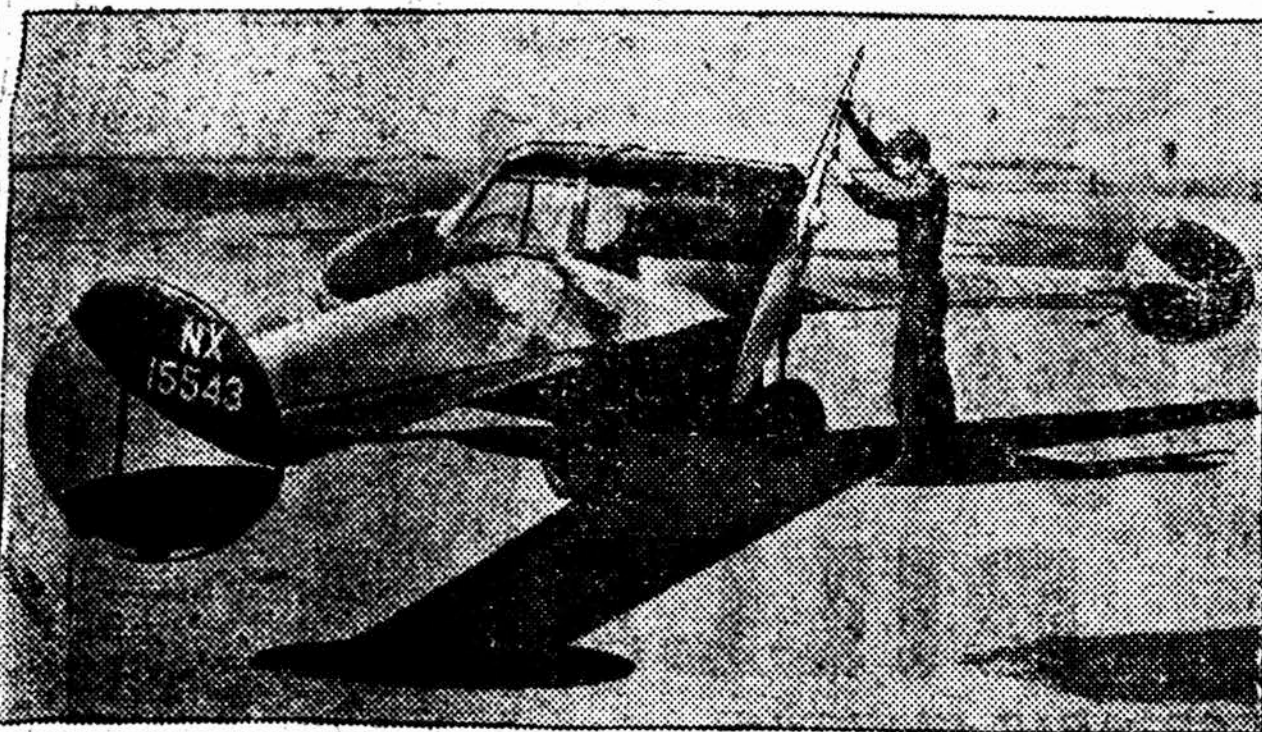
A Wringer Printing Press

FRANK JAWORSKI, aged 15, a member of the Roosevelt Science Club, Boston, Mass., has made a practical printing press out of an old clothes wringer, a brass curtain rod, some odds and ends of lumber and a discarded 1/4-horsepower motor. The press was recently put on exhibition at the fourth annual science fair at the Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston, and worked quite satisfactorily. It is of the rotary type, the curved plate for printing being locked on the upper roller of the wringer.

The young Boston inventor is now at work on designs for a larger and more pretentious printing press in which larger rollers will take the place of the ones from the old wringer.



New Spin-Proof Plane Has No Tail



WALTER F. MCGINTY, noted Oakland, Calif., aircraft designer, has constructed a new type of plane which is said to be spin-proof and stall-proof. It is of the tailless, or batwing, class and during preliminary test flights has been credited with highly satisfactory performances.

The plane has a blunt-nosed cabin for two persons; a single, low rakish durably wood wing reaching out from either side; a wide-tread tricycle landing gear and a single 75-horsepower radial engine and push propeller at the stern.

The plane has no tail. It is 12 feet 10 inches in length from nose to stern and 36 feet from wing tip to wing tip.

MILESTONES of SCIENCE

GEOLOGISTS associated with the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., and the Carnegie Institution's geo-physical laboratory have been using a new type of submarine gun, loaded with dynamite charges, to obtain samples of the ocean floor several miles deep off the coast of Newfoundland. The gun was lowered by cable to the floor of the ocean and when contact had been made the charge of dynamite was set off, driving a metal pipe or core barrel down almost ten feet into the ooze and mud of the bottom. The cable was then drawn up and the core containing its samples was removed.

LACHLEN W. CHILD, of South Bend, Ind., has been granted a patent for an electric ceiling lamp which has a built-in air-conditioning system.

A SWISS inventor has succeeded in making ball bearings to replace jewels in watches. The bearings range in size from one millimeter (0.04 of an inch) to 22 millimeters (0.88 inch) in diameter.

A "BLOOD BANK" has just been opened at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Quantities of blood for use in emergency transfusions are stored in bottles in refrigerated vaults. A temperature of 38 to 42 degrees keeps the blood fresh for from four to six weeks. A dash of sodium citrate placed in the bottle before it is sealed prevents the blood from clotting.

A TOTAL of 955,000,000 incandescent lamps were manufactured and sold in the United States during the year 1937, the highest total ever attained in one year.

A NEW enamel for concrete is now being made with a synthetic resin base derived from rubber. The enamel produces a high permanent gloss and is resistant to moderate wear.

INCANDESCENT lamp bulbs filled with carbon dioxide are providing an artificial daylight said to be an improvement over any previous type of artificial daylight lamp.

GERMAN chemists recently succeeded in making edible chocolate from coal tar. Now they have a process for making candy from wood.

S. HERBERT SMITH, of Atlantic City, N. J., has invented a device to water potted plants automatically. It is designed to take care of potted plants during the absence of the family.

DO NOT SEND FOR A BOTTLE

After years of research in Gumbert's Laboratories, a combination of six herbs has been discovered which works as a perfect "Sexual Tonic." Within an hour of its use, it increases vigor and retention manifold. It is guaranteed harmless and free from narcotics. This herbal preparation is named "KAM KALAP PILLS." Price of a Bottle for use on 16 occasions is Rs. 3-8, inclusive of postage. But do not send for a bottle. Just send us -4- in stamps and receive postpaid sample dose of "KAM KALAP." Try it, and if you are thoroughly satisfied, send for a bottle. BRIJMOHAN & CO., 6, Sir P. Mehta Rd BOMBAY 1. Telephone: 30230.

Our four Catalogues sent post-free.

AMICO TILA

A scientific Ointment to cure "SEXUAL DEBILITY"

It is an absolutely harmless preparation based on combined ancient and modern science. The active principles of substances recognised best for correction of the dead-centres of the Sex-apparatus have been employed in its composition. Literature free on application.

Price per tube Rs. 1-8, postage extra.

Sole Agents: AMIN & ISMAIL, Chemists & Druggists, 79, Colonnade Street, CALCUTTA.

CYCLE RACING

(Continued From Page 6)

of "elbowing and following" than of speed and stamina. In spite of all this such events are popular all the World over especially because of the thrills that they provide. That is why the majority of the events in the Professional Cycling consist of Scratch Events.

These events are run over a distance of 1 mile, 4 miles, 5 miles and 10 miles. The cycling tracks being usually of 4 laps to a mile such events are never run in terms of metres.

TEAM PURSUIT EVENTS OR INDIVIDUAL PURSUIT EVENTS

Four members of the respective teams are placed at every 220 yards distance and they get a push start at the report of a pistol which is shot by an official

who stands in the centre of the stadium. These four members of each team pace one another and chase the members of the rival teams. The team which brings the lowest time for the specified distance or the team which covers the greatest distance for the specified time (as the case may be), is declared the winners.

Similar is the case with the individual Pursuit Event. 4000 Metres Team Pursuit Event is included in the World Olympic Games and other International Meets. This event cannot be arranged in India owing to the absence of slope in the Indian Cycling Tracks (which are only levelled grass-grounds) as it is only by the help of the slope that the pace can be kept up. But Individual

Pursuit Events can be arranged on Grass-Tracks.

MASSED START RACES

These events take place on Roads only. As the name signifies all the competitors get start together. Such races attract a very large number of riders. Sometimes the number exceeds 300. It is here that the team-work counts and the efficiency of the team-work would alone win the championship. In the World Olympic Games 1936, the members of the French Team worked so harmoniously (by pacing one another) that the first and the second places were won by the French. Exactly the same thing was going on in the previous Olympic Games and in the other International Meets.

Massed Start Races are perhaps the most popular of all the Cycling events in the World and are

usually run over a distance of 100 kilometres i.e. 62.12 Miles or 120 Miles (in the World Championship).

THE TYPE OF CYCLE TO BE USED ON TRACKS

Machines must not have wing-nuts, brakes, free-wheel or any accessory whatsoever, and handlebar ends must be covered.

TRACK COSTUME

Track costume consists of a quarter sleeve vest and dark-coloured shorts.

THE TYPE OF CYCLE TO BE USED ON ROAD

Any type of racing-cycle is allowed for road-races but it must have brakes and strong cloth-covering round the handlebar ends.

ROAD COSTUME

It consists of a quarter sleeve vest and KHAKI shorts.

Story Of "Bush Woman"

In a room in Mecklenburgh Square, Bloomsbury, sits a short, slight, quiet young woman studying to obtain her doctorate of philosophy at the London School of Economics.

To look at her, in sombre tweeds and a soft jumper, you would write her down as the daughter of a small suburban family who had never been farther afield than a couple of weeks on the Belgian coast.

Actually she is Miss Phyllis Kaberry, a young anthropologist, who has spent six months alone in the Australian bush. She is the only white ever to have seen the secret corroborees of the bush-women, and one of the few permitted to witness the secret rites of the bush-men.

Born of English blood in America, she has been brought up in Australia. As an undergraduate of Sydney, she longed to go to the distant places of the earth, to see the unseen.

She spent more than 18 months in field work. She went to live in a tent, staying in turn with seven different tribes, each speaking a different language.

"It was always believed that the bush-women had no religion at all," she said. "Men were supposed to represent the spiritual element, women the profane in the rites, I am going to explode that myth when I speak at the Royal Anthropological Institute."

"The men's corroborees are more elaborate than the women's, but the women's are much more secret. They have songs the men do not hear; they have spells the men do not know."

"There are a lot of tabus, of course, and a certain amount of black magic as well as love magic. If a man has been unfaithful, the woman he has betrayed will paint up a stone to represent him and bury it. If in the course of time he falls sick it is the magic."

"If he doesn't fall sick there has been some counter-magic at work! There is always a loophole."

"The basis of the dances is totemistic. There is a whole body of mythology behind them. They have traditions of a time when their ancestors were half-human, half-beast; and changed into wallabies and kangaroos."



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Improve Your Cricket

Cricket judgment is a peculiar thing. How can one best judge a cricketer? There is no specific rule except that I believe, for a long tour, one should trust one's judgment and not be misled by temporary loss of form.

And, with due regard to the more complicated nature of the case. I should say the same, for a series of Tests. A great cricketer is a great cricketer, and you cannot replace him easily. But this does not mean that the great cricketer is necessarily an old-established player. Not at all.

Let me illustrate by one or two well-known cases of my own experience. Next year England will see one of the finest batsmen the West Indies have ever produced—Derek Sealey. He is a Negro, short, strongly-built and a brilliant player on the off-side.

Hammond, Wyatt, Leyland and the others who were in the West Indies two or three years ago will remember his consistent and brilliant batting.

As a boy he was a wicket-keeper and sometime in 1928 or 1929 when only 16 years old he came to represent Barbados against Trinidad. Late in one innings at a critical moment he stood up and played sound and courageous cricket, holding up his end with a perfectly straight bat.

We all said that here was a new star. As to its actual brightness, however, no one could guess.

In 1929-30 the M.C.C. came, with Wilfred Rhodes, Roy Kilner, Townsend (of Derbyshire), Voce and F.

JUDGMENT IN CRICKET

(By CONSTANTINE)

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")



S. G. Calthorpe—a strong bowling side. Derek, only eighteen years of age, played for Barbados as a batsman and in his first innings against these experienced players made a level hundred.

THE CHANCE CAME TOO LATE

We knew he was good but we had not guessed he was as good as that. He played in the test and scored over 50. Still at school, he had established himself.

Now comes the first tragedy. He was selected to go to Australia with us and went as one of the juniors. He had chances but was never regarded as one of the certainties for the big games and no attempt was made to play him often enough and build him into the side.

We all looked upon many others as better than he.

Near the end of any tour, however, some of the early stalwarts have failed and others are getting a chance. Derek got 15 out of 148 in the third Test at Queensland. In a district match he had 60 not out. Against Victoria he had, 41, and a not out 14. He did not play in the fourth.

Then came the match against New South Wales. I remember being in with him and seeing him play the ball away through the covers in the most exquisite and finished manner. The Australians are quick to see merit and Kippax, crossing, came up to me and said "But who is your little fellow? Isn't he fine player?"

Derek found himself in that Test

with brilliant innings of 58 and 92.

A SECOND MISTAKE.

Of course, he was in the fifth Test, but run out in the only innings that he had.

We all realised that on a side weak in batting, we had neglected one who should have been pushed hard from the start and given every opportunity.

The pity was that the mistake was repeated a second time with far less justification.

Coming back home Derek developed into one of the great players in the West Indies, with a rare beauty of style. He was looked upon as a certainty for the 1933 tour, but he struck, a bad patch during the trial matches and was left behind.

It was a criminal error. Nothing is more certain than that he would have found his form early in the tour and would have been second only to George Headley.

He had it in him, and the whole West Indies knew he had it in him. Long before the tour was over there were many wishing that he had come.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM HERE.

And the full measure of the mistake could be seen when Wyatt's team went to the West Indies with Farnes, Smith (Middlesex), Hollies, Paine, Hammond E. R. T. Holmes, and, of course, Wyatt himself as bowlers.

Derek had a duck on a bad wicket; then 92 and 35; 19 and 33 run out; and 91.

He played cricket of the first class and it is safe to prophesy that whatever temporary aberrations he may be guilty of he will come to England next year.

Now that sort of thing and, in fact the reverse acute judgment, which by instinct almost selects a fine cricketer on slender data—is constantly being seen in cricket and is of enormous importance.

I shall return to the subject.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" NARRATES HIS JAIL EXPERIENCES

(Continued From Page 45)

In the morning we left for Patna, then for Allahabad and then ultimately we reached Wardha. We interviewed Mahatmaji and exchanged thoughts. After a few days there was a Working Committee meeting of the All-India National Congress wherein Moulana Abul Kalam Azad told me that Bengal Muslims in general and Peshawari shop-keepers in Calcutta in particular desired my visit. I gave my consent, but Mahatmaji did not approve, as he feared my re-arrest by Government, but on Maulana's insistence Mahatmaji consented and permitted us to go to Bengal. After a few days we left for Calcutta, where we were welcomed by a huge crowd and taken to the city with great honour. The Calcutta Corporation gave me an address. We stayed for a few days at Calcutta, where I was guest of the Pathans. It was my desire to see the countryside and Bengali Muslims and know all about them. I expressed this desire at several public meetings, but Calcutta Muslims did not appear to lend me help in this direction. My determination, however, was strong. I was a Khudai-Khidmatgar, viz., Servant of God and his people. I desired to serve my Muslim brethren. At last one Bengalee brother, Profulla Ghosh who was an active Congress worker, became ready to help me. I left Calcutta for the countryside with my companions. Dr. Khan Sahib stayed at Calcutta for the completion of his nomination papers in connection with

his election to the Central Assembly.

PITIALE CONDITIONS OF BENGAL MUSLIMS.

I saw the countryside of Bengal. Although all the inhabitants were not well off, the condition of the Muslims in particular was pitiable. After spending a few days we finished the Bengal tour and reached Wardha, as there were only a few days left for the big Bombay meeting.

The pitiable condition of Bengal Muslims impressed me more than ever and I determined to serve them. I consulted Mahatmaji about it who agreed with me and promised help.

During the days of the Bombay Congress session one day a deputation of Christians waited upon me and invited me to speak in their meeting. I accepted their invitation and accompanied them. I saw ladies and gentlemen collected in a hall. They desired that I should express my thoughts about Frontier Khudai Khidmatgars. I told him something about Khudai Khidmatgars. On the close of Congress session we reached Wardha.

After a few days there was a Swadeshi Exhibition in U.P. to which I was also invited. I responded to the invitation and after participating in several meetings returned to Wardha.

In these days poor Bengal Muslims had completely occupied my attention, as I had a glimpse into their pitiable condition and as they had no sympathiser or supporter. I intended to reach Bengal on the 8th of December 1934. Government knew all our movements. It could not therefore, tolerate these things. The Government did not desire that the Bengal Muslims should be awakened, as it would have had to face insurmountable difficulties

on account of the awakening amongst the Bengal Hindus.

ARREST AT WARDHA.

It appears that when Government became certain that my intention to go to Bengal was unalterable, I was arrested at Wardha on the 7th of December, was taken to Bombay by rail and was tried for sedition. In reality I was not guilty of any sedition, because how could I indulge in sedition in a meeting of Christians who were of the same faith as Englishmen. My real sedition was that in my heart lay sympathy for the down-trodden Bengal Muslims whom I loved and for whose service and amelioration my heart yearned. I was arrested solely for this sin and was taken to Bombay. When I reached Bombay enormous crowds had gathered to see me. I appeared before Police Magistrate who fixed date of hearing of the case and I was taken to Jail where I was confined in a separate cell.

(To Be Continued)

Golden Dome For Mosque

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S PRESENT TO BODY-GUARD

(From A Correspondent)

MYSORE, (By Mail).

On the eve of his birthday, H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore was pleased to present a beautiful golden dome, of about one thousand rupees in value, to H.H.'s Body-Guard's Mosque. The Mosque itself is a monument of His Highness's unrivalled artistic genius and generosity. On this occasion a large number of Muslims were entertained, and sweets were dis-

tributed among the non-Muslims of the Body-Guard.

On behalf of the Muslims of the Body-Guard Captain Mir Turab Ali Sahib, Mirza Karim Raig Sulmani Sahib Bahadur and Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur approached the Royal donor and thanked him most adequately.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

TRIPLE ACROSTIC: The painter is Leonardo da Vinci. Skater's Circle: The course measures 1,885 feet around the outer edge. Games Rebus: The games are Dominoes, Bridge, Poker, Checkers (Check, Curs).

Addlepat's Guards: The guard stationed in the center of the diagram is guarding all four houses. By shifting him toward one of his neighbors, he will guard only two houses. Then an extra man can be stationed on the other side, leaving center unoccupied. **Winning Crew:** Sandbottom won. **Word Square:** Strap, Trace, Rayon, Acorn, Penny.

Dishonest Trainer: The owner counted through the windows. As the corners have two windows, he counted the horses in these sections twice. The trainer placed 9 in each of the side sections so that the owner would not discover his error by counting more than 36 horses.

H	O	M	E	R	A	R	A	S	C	A	S
A	R	A	R	A	U	N	I	T	A	M	A
L	A	T	I	N	E	E	R	Y	L	A	V
E	L	E	N	I	D	M	A	X	I	T	E
S	O	D	O	M	A	F	I	T	E		
A	D	A	M	W	I	N	E	G	O		
B	O	R	A	A	D	E	M	E	R	M	A
E	G	A	D	G	O	W	E	N	O	N	E
L	E	N	A	P	E	P	A	R	I	O	N
S	E	P	A	L	O	R	I	O	N		
A	L	A	S	A	L	A	N	E	L	S	O
L	A	I	C	R	I	T	A	R	I	O	
E	T	N	A	O	V	E	R	V	I	O	
S	E	E	R	W	E	S	T	E	R	A	S

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Young man (to elderly one, at night): "You'll see more excitement, Pop, for your dol. 200 than you've ever seen before in your life!"

Elderly One: "I don't know about that, dol. 200 was all I paid for a marriage licence."

* * *

Centenarian (to reporter): "Young man, you can include in your article that I am convinced that the secret of my longevity is that I have always eaten a great deal of garlic."

"Secret?" gasped the reporter.

* * *

Magistrate—"You're a regular customer here and always charged with disorderly conduct or fighting the police. If you are so fond of fighting, why don't you go for a soldier?"

Accused—"I did once, but he nearly killed me."

* * *

Four-year-old Joe had just come away from his playmate, a girl about a year older. His troubled features showed he had a serious problem on his mind, and he volunteered the explanation of the situation.

"I don't want to get in the habit he said, of Ruth Spencer hitting me."

* * *

"Say, have you noticed the smell in the library lately?"

"Oh, that's nothing—just the dead silence they keep here."

* * *

Wife: "I want some money."

Hubby: "Say, what did you do with that last dollar I gave you?"

Wife: "I spent 37 cents in 1936, 40 cents in 1937 and 23 cents this year."

* * *

Convict 54—"Why are you so bald?"

Convict 61—"Me muvver used to pat me on the head so much for being a good boy."

* * *

The new carpet in the old church was not yet paid for, and debt stared the congregation in the face. The pastor advanced to the front of the platform and with great fervor and determination announced:

"We have tried every way we could think of to raise money. We have had sociable and concerts and we have done everything we could that was honest. Now we are going to try a bazaar."

* * *

"Give me a bottle of liniment and a bottle of furniture polish."

Druggist—"What in the world are you going to do with that combination?"

"Well, my room mate has rheumatism in his legs, and one of them is wooden."

* * *

The old commercial traveller was relating his experiences to a young man.

Old Traveller: "And don't forget, never try to sell an encyclopaedia to a bride."

Young Man: "And why not?"

Old Traveller: "She always thinks her husband knows everything."

* * *

At school for the first time, the small boy started to sob bitterly.

"What's the matter, Willie?" asked the teacher.

"Please, Miss. I don't like school and I've got to stay here till I'm 14."

"Don't worry about that," said the teacher. "Look at me. I've to stay here till I'm 65!"

A frequenter to one of our better-known seashores notices a man who went bathing every way with a straw hat on his head. Upon inquiring the use of this seemingly superfluous piece of headgear, he received the following reply:

"You see, I'm not a very good swimmer, and when my hat begins to float I know I'm out of my depth."

* * *

"I simply can't keep my cat at home!"

"Get a canary bird, my dear, and she'll be sure to stay."

* * *

New hired man: "What time do I have to get up in the morning?"

Farmer: "Any time you like—as long as it isn't any later than 4.30 a.m."

* * *

The newlyweds had just got off the train.

"John, dear," said the bride, "let's try to make the people think we've been married a long time."

"All right, honey," was the answer, "you carry the suitcases."

"Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice pleasant office and stay home? I should say not."

* * *

With scarcely a sound the luxurious car pulled up before the seaside hotel and an old grey-haired man descended.

"My doctor advises me to stay where the south wind blows continually," he remarked to the manager. "Does it blow here?"

"It does, sir," returned the other. "You are very fortunate to have stopped at exactly the right place. The south wind always blows here."

The old man stuck a moistened finger in the air.

"Always?" he repeated. "Are you sure? It appears to be coming from the north just now."

"You're right sir. It's on its way back!"

* * *

"Is your husband fond of home cooking?"

"Yes, we are now taking our meals at a restaurant that makes a specialty of it."

Said a village lad to his sweetheart: "We've been courting in the meadow for three years now. Mary, but we won't be doing so next year."

"Oh, Tom," replied Mary coyly, "do you really mean that?"

"Yes, they're going to build on it."

* * *

"I am never happy unless I am breaking into song," said the boastful one.

"Well, why don't you get the right key, then you wouldn't need to break in," said the bored one.

"I never was so discontested in my life on Easter."

"Why?"

"I don't give up anything during Lent."

* * *

Assistant: "Going to put the print of this chap in riding togs on a card?"

Photographer: "Sure; give him a good mount!"

* * *

Captain of college team: "I say, old boy, there isn't much grass on your pitch."

Captain of home team. "You haven't come here to graze, you know."

Our Humorist At Large



"Juliette you were not sincere when you told me Anthony was rich."

"I did not say he was rich. I said that he had more money than sense."



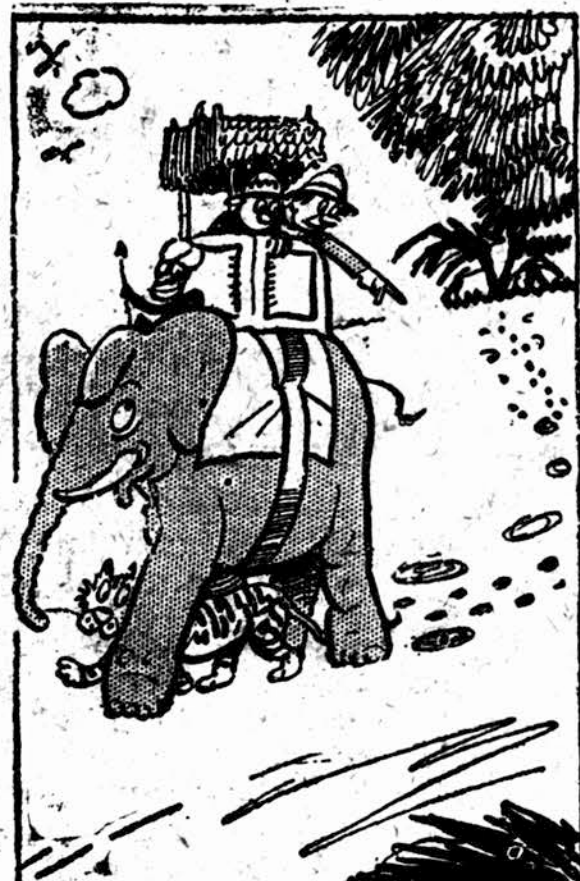
She: "Dollie and her husband put a shilling in a special money box every time they call each other names."

He: "No wonder they can afford to build a new house."

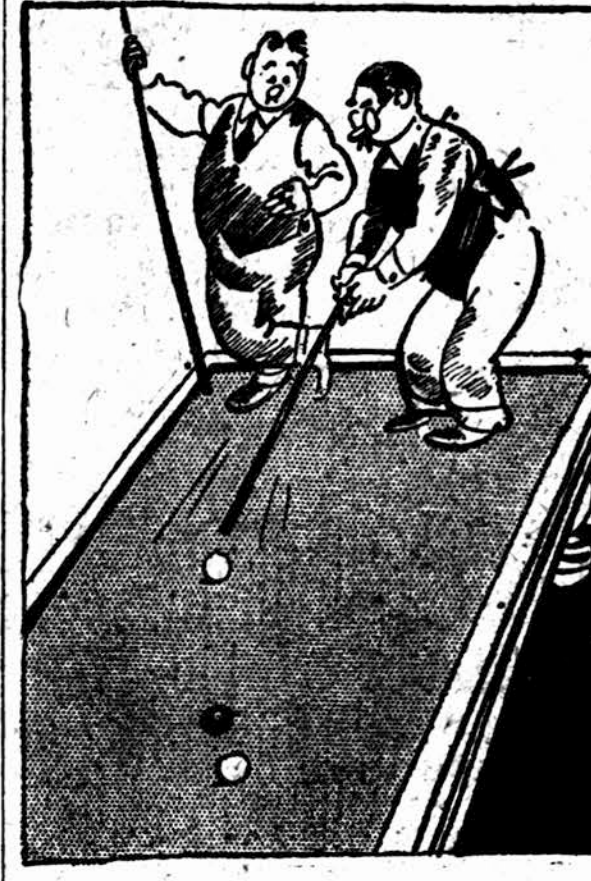


Ring Master to Circus Clowns:

"And don't forget! In future you coves have got to take your work more seriously."



"Yes we are still following the tiger's tracks."



"Fred, I think we are confusing this game with another sport."



"Does your daughter's husband own his own house?"

"No, I'm staying with them."



Left:—"A Doomed Profession"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

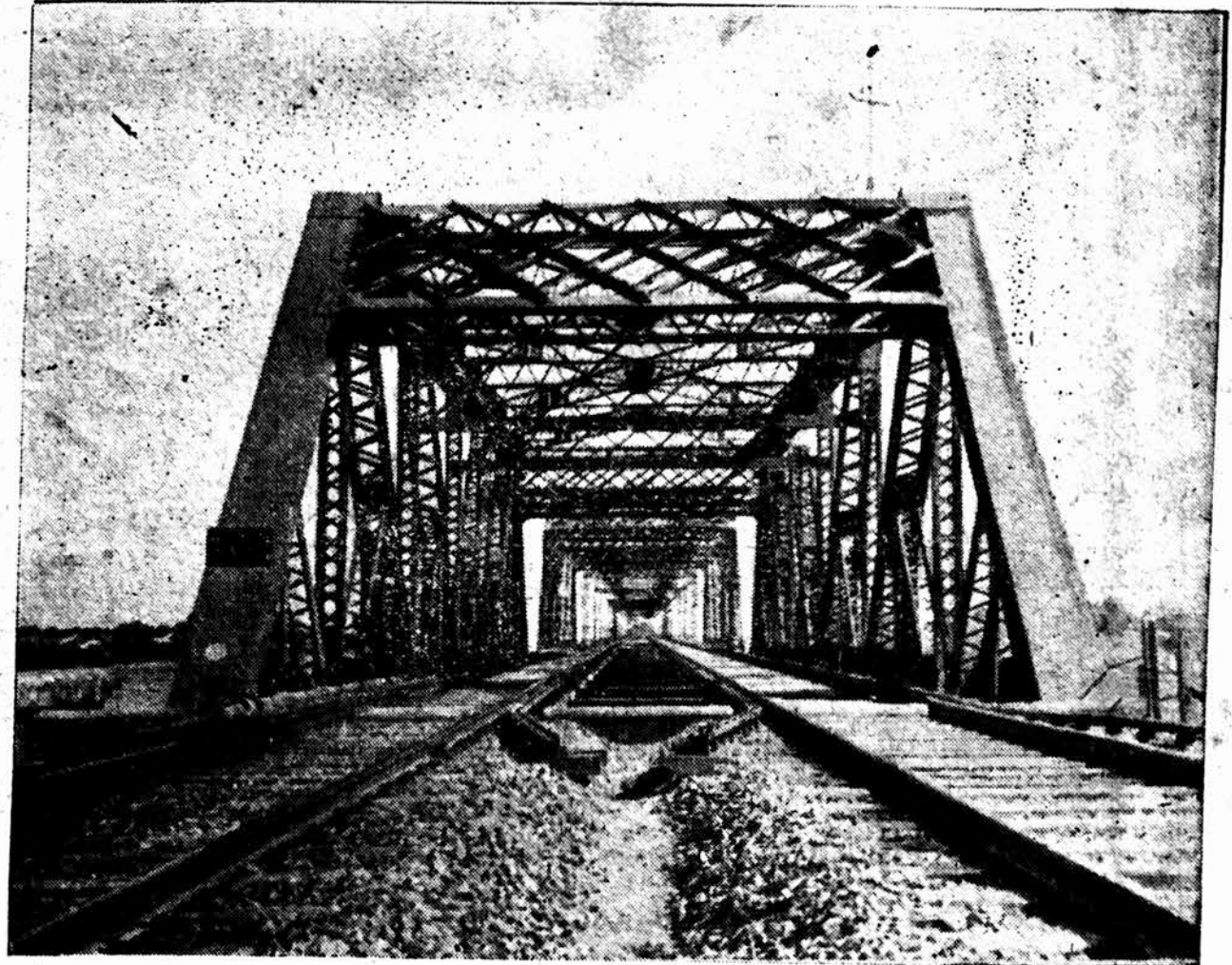


Right:—“The Nautch-Girl”

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



This ten year old Gorilla of Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, is valued at 20,000 dollars. He is having a taste of his birthday cake.



Tapti River Bridge at Surat.

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla),



"The Terror."

(Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).



Bibi-ka-Mokb ara, Aurangabad.

(Photo by T. Sri)

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